CIRCULATION LAST WEEK,
117,000.
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

DO YOU WANT
$500.00
Read our Coupon Offer on Fifth Page of this Paper.

VOLUME LX. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892. NUMBER 42

Poetry.

DER VATER MILL.

I readst aboudt dot vater mill dot runs
der life-long day,—
Und how der vater don'd coom back ven
vonce id flows avay;
Und off der mill sthream dot glides on so
beacefully und sthill,
But don'd vas putting in more vork on dot
same vater mill.
Der boet says, 'twas beddher dot you holdt
dis proverb fast,
"Der mill id don'd vould grind some more
mit vater dot vas past."

Dot boem it vas peutiful to readt about;
dot's so !
Budt eef dot vater vasn't past how could
dot mill vheel go ?
Und vhy make drouble mit dot mill, vhen
id vas been inclined
To take each obbordunity dot's gifen id to
grind ?
Und vhen der vater cooms along in quandi-
dies so vast,
Id lets some oder mill dake oup der vater
dot vas past.

Dhen der boet shange der subject, und she
dells us vonce again;
"Der seeckle never more shall reap der
yellow garnered grain."
Vell ! vonce vas blendy, aind't id ? It
vouldn't peen so nice
To haf dot seeckle reaping oup der same
grain ofer twice !
Why ! vot's der use of cutting oup der
grass dot vonce vas mown ?
Id vas pest, mine moder dold me, to ledt
vell enough alone.

"Der summer vinds refife no more leafs
strewn o'er earth and main."
Vell ! who vants to refife dhem ? Dhere
vas blenty more again !
Der summer vinds dhey shtep righdt oup
in goot dime to brepare
Dhose blants und trees for older leafs;
dhere soon vas creen vons dhere.
Shust bear dis adverb on your mindt, mine
frendts, und holdt it fast;
Der new leafs don'd vas been aroundt
undil der oldt vas past.

Dhen neffer mindt der leafs dots dead, der
grain dots in der bin;
Dhey poth of dhem haf had dheir day,
und shust vas gathered in.
Und never mindt der vater vhen id vonce
goes droo der mill;
Id's vork vas done ! Dhere's blendy
more dot vaits, id's blace to fill.
Let each von dake dis moral, vrom der
king down to der peasant;
Don'd mind der vater dot vas past, budt
der vater dot vas bresent.
—Charles F. Adams, in The Watchman.

A CREED.

God sends no message by me, I am mute
When Wisdom crouches in her furthest
cave;
I love the organ, but must touch the lute.

No controversies thrust me to the ledge
Of dangerous schools and doctrines hard
to learn;
Give me the whitethroat whistling in the
hedge.
. . . . .
I am content to know that God is great,
And Lord of fish and fowl, of air and sea—
Some little points are misty. Let them
wait.
I well can wait when upland, wood, and
dell
Are full of speckled thrushes great with
song,
And foxgloves chime each purple velvet
bell.
. . . . .
At eventide I lean across a gate
And, knowing life must set as does the
sun,
Muse on the angels in the Happy State.

My song is all of birds and peasant homes,
For on such themes my heart delights to
dwell
And sing in sunshine till the shadow
comes.
I sing of daisies and the colored plot
Where dandelions climb the thistle's knee—
I take what is, nor pine for what is not.
I am for finches and the rosy lass
Who leads me where the moss is thick,
and where
Sweet strawberry-balls of scarlet gleam
in grass.
And this I know, that when I leave my
birds,
The lichened walls, the heartsease, and
the heath,
I shall not wholly fail of kindly words.
And while I journey to the distant Day
That first shall dawn upon the eastern
hills,
Perchance some thrush will sing me on
my way.
—Norman R. Gale.

TO ONE DEAD.

You, who were living, were so dainty
sweet
That even summer suns would seem to
glow
With heartier radiance on the path your
feet
Might choose to tread—you, who from
long ago,
(From fairy babyhood to those dark days
When laughter ceased), have ever royally
spread
Your tender witchery before our gaze—
Do you regret us, dear? you, being dead.

Are there no moments in your calm grave
rest
When you remember earth and earth's
warm love?
Has recollection paled before that best
And highest joy which waited you above?
The sting of memory was ours to bind
Into heart-crosses, but its pain thus fled,
Does it now nestle in your heart, or find
Its piteousness refused? you, being dead.

It would not harm your unity of praise,
Though we have woo'd the blue of April
eyes,
Now they are veiled our own we dumbly
raise
To fix them on the blue of Paradise.
And it might make it easier could we
deem
That old familiar names once daily said
Find a hushed echo, like some twice-
dreamed dream:
Ah! for we miss you, dear! you, being
dead.
—Temple Bar.

WHY MOTHER IS PROUD.

Look in his face, look in his eyes,
Roguish and blue and terribly wise—
Roguish and blue and quickest to see
When mother comes in as tired as can be;
Quickest to find her the nicest old chair,
Quickest to get to the top of the stair,
Quickest to see that a kiss on her cheek
Would help her far more than to chatter,
to speak.
Look in his face and guess if you can
Why mother is proud of her little man.

The mother is proud—I will tell you this;
You can see it yourself in her tender kiss.
But why? Well, of all her dears
There is scarcely one who ever hears
The moment she speaks, and jumps to see
What her want or wish might be.
Scarcely one. They all forget,
Or are not in the notion to go quite yet,
But this she knows, if her boy is near,
There is somebody certain to want to hear.

Mother is proud, and she holds him fast,
And kisses him first and kisses him last;
And he holds her hand and looks in her
face,
And hunts for her spool which is out of
its place,
And proves that he loves her whenever he
can—
That is why she is proud of her little man.
—Phrenological Journal.

Miscellany.

SEEKING FOR KNOWLEDGE

Or, the Small Boy With the Large Head—A Scene from Real Life.

I didn't invite his attention.

I solemnly assure you that I didn't want his attention.

I didn't know him, and I didn't care to.

In fact I took no notice of him until he clambered up into the seat, and eyed me curiously. Then I eyed him. He was only a boy, hardly thirteen, and he looked delicate. He was very pale, and very thin; he had no shoulders to speak of, but his head was massive, entirely out of proportion, and he had the appearance of having been "crammed."

Having examined me critically, and evidently decided that I would make a good victim, he began:

"What is your name?"

Now up to this time I had fondly imagined that I was entitled to bear a name, but his question, and the tone in which it was asked, made me doubt my sight.

"Parsons," I replied meekly.

"Where are you from?" he inquired.

"Oregon."

"Did-you-ever-kill-a-man?"

This startled me. I didn't know that I looked like a person addicted to the man-killing habit. I didn't want to be mistaken for a wild, Western terror. I wanted to look mild and harmless, and when this young boy fired that question at me, I was surprised.

"No, my boy," I said, very gently, "I never did."

He looked disappointed, very.

"Why not?" he asked.

Well, now, that was something new. To call one to account for not slaughtering somebody was an original idea. I made up my mind that this boy's head must have been "crammed" with blood-and-thunder stories, but it was with pride that I replied:

"I didn't want to."

"Why?"

"I don't want to be hung," I said. "It's not pleasant," I added incautiously.

"How do you know?" he demanded, in a belligerent tone.

"I don't know," I responded meekly.

"Were you ever hung?" he asked in excitement.

Whew! This was astounding. I fidgeted, and wondered if I bore any marked resemblance to an escaped horse-thief, or a murderer resuscitated after hanging. Involuntarily I passed my hand around my neck, just to see if there was a rope around it. Thank goodness there wasn't.

"No," I answered, "I never was hung."

"Why not?"

I stared at him in amazement. Did he mean to insinuate that I ought to have been hung?

"Because I never committed a capital crime," I answered, in conscious innocence.

"Oh!"

By this time a large crowd of passengers had gathered around, listening with interest to my cross-examination. I began to be afraid of that boy, and I grew nervous and uneasy.

"Say," queried the boy, "why don't the planet Jupiter twinkle?"

I wasn't interested in Jupiter, and I didn't know whether he twinkled or not, and I didn't care, either, so I put on a most magnificent "bluff," and turned on the boy with:

"Look here, young man, I don't know everything. I'm not the Encyclopedia Brittanica; I never studied astronomy; I'm not Sir John Herschel nor Professor—"

"Why?" he asked again.

That was the straw that broke the camel's back. In my mind I parodied that quotation of Lee's into this:

"Then he will question,
"Oh, ye good gods, how he will question !"

And the passengers began to smile, some of them audibly.

"Where are you from?" I asked the boy.

"Boston."

"Where's Boston?" I asked.

His eyes bulged in amazement.

"Don't you know where Boston is?"

"Seems to me like it's in Africa," I said thoughtfully.

"Sir!" sharp as a knife.

"I meant Arizona," I said.

"Sir," announced the boy in fine indignation; "sir, Boston, the hub of the universe, is in Massachussetts."

"Massachussetts?" I echoed. "Oh, yes. That's where the Chinamen are killing the missionaries. By George, these heathen Chinese in Boston ought to be shot."

"Sir," I was interrupted. "Boston is not in China. It is in the United States."

"Hey?" I said fiercely. "What's that? Don't lie to me, boy."

"It is," he said, whimpering and beginning to sniffle.

"Don't bully that boy," said a big man behind me.

That settled it. I am a small man, and very peaceable, but now I was thoroughly aroused, and had the stranger been the redoubtable "John L." himself, still would I have "went for him."

I turned on him fiercely.

"Sir," I said ferociously, "don't you try to bully me. If you want this miniature devil of the Spanish Inquisition, take him p. d. q., or there may be a coroner's inquest on his immortal soul, or maybe yours. See?"

He saw, and taking the boy, left the car. In ten minutes he came back, wild-eyed and terrible, and he came in my direction. Instinctively I grasped my umbrella, and awaited his attack in grim silence. He rushed to the water cooler, and taking off the top he lowered the tank and soused his head in the ice-cold water. Then he came up to me.

"Sir," he said, "I want to apologize to you for my remarks a while back. The boy ought to be killed." And just then the engine whistled, and a brakeman stuck his head in the open door and bellowed, "Shecargo!" but above all the tumult we heard a small voice crying, "Why?" WM. O. PARSONS.

THIS FOR RECEPTIONS.

The Creation of a Parisian Modiste—Full Description.

Here is a reception dress which only a Parisian modiste could create. The combination of color itself would tax the home artist. The foundation of the costume is apricot Ottoman silk. Around the bottom of the plain skirt is a deep flounce of pale-blue chiffon, finished with an embroidered border in black. The train is unusually full and long and is lined with pale-blue silk. The waist, which is long and jacket-like in its effect, is of the Ottoman silk, outlined with black and gold passementerie. The waist ends at the bust,

THIS FOR RECEPTIONS.

while the low neck is filled in with a kerchief of soft blue chiffon laid in tiny folds. Just below the waist line the chiffon appears again in folds and is finished with a fluffy frill of the black embroidery. There are wrinkled sleeves of Ottoman silk, with an epaulet over drapery of the blue chiffon with its sombre border.

A LITTLE SMILE.

A "whisky straight" is decided to be an unmixed evil.—Binghamton Republican.

Little boys learn with terror that there is to be a whaler at the World's Fair.—Rochester Post.

When a man is broke he is not much richer by being given twenty-four hours to leave the city.—Picayune.

No wonder the music of the hand-organ is sharp—think how thoroughly it is ground.—Elmira Gazette.

Such a thing as a strike by waiter-girls was unknown until they put on suspenders.—Chicago Tribune.

Of course it is only natural that the engaging girl should be the first to get engaged.—Somerville Journal.

If every love affair ended in marriage there is not a man in the world who would not be a Mormon.—Atchison Globe.

Matches are made in heaven, but love is made right out on the summer hotel piazza every night.—Yonkers Statesman.

The time has come when the candidate feels bound to treat with familiarity everybody that happens to be in the saloon.—Philadelphia Times.

A souvenir postage stamp for the World's Fair is among the probabilities. Whether a premium is to be stuck on it, like the souvenir half dollars, is not yet determined.—Philadelphia Ledger.

LOOK IN YOUR WEBSTER.

A Study That Is Easy and Interesting—The Derivation of Proper Names—A Key to Church History.

We have become so accustomed to rolling the proper names in our geographies over our tongues as glibly as we do our own, says a recent anonymous writer, that few of us ever stop to think how much of history—political, natural, religious—is wrapped up in a few syllables. If you have never studied it, sit down some day and see how much interesting reading there is in Webster's Dictionary, just in the line of derivation of proper names alone.

How many towns do you know that end in "berg" or "burg," "burgh," "borough," or "bury" (and "berry")? Take the first one, Edinburgh, for instance; how came it by that name, instead of Stumptown or Hardscrabble?

Let us take "burgh" out of the name. Burgh means in England and Scotland a corporate town. All the English towns that end in berry, burrow, bury, borrow, etc., come from burgh.

In the German it means a mountain or castle or fort. So much for our burgh, then, in Edinburgh; it means the castle or town of—whom or what? Why, Edin is only Edwin shortened, and Edinburgh the town of Edwin.

Taking this one as a model, the study becomes easy and interesting. Augsburg is the town of Augustus. Wurzburg is the town of herbs, or Herbtown. Aalborg is the town of eels, or Eeltown. Canterbury is the town or city of Kent. If you want to know what Marlborough means, dig up the soil and turn up the marl.

So far we are getting on famously. But suppose you take the next, the town of the Schwarzenberg; if the front part of this name means "black," then must the town be Blacktown? No, for here comes an exception. The "berg" towns are from a German word which means mountain instead of town or castle, and so Schwarzenberg is "Black mountain town," and not Blacktown. How many others can you think of ending with "berg?" Newberg, New mountain town; Adlesberg, Nobles' hill or mountain town.

There is another word that has got into a great many of our names of places, and when you find it out it really becomes a part of the ecclesiastical history of the world. Take the name of "Dunkirk" for instance; the word "dun" means a hill or a fort on a hill; "kirche" or "kirk" is in German or Scotch for church. Dunkirk, then becomes a church on a hill. Kirby is another derived from this. "By" is another Scotch word for town, and "kir" is an abbreviation of "kirk;" hence, Kirby becomes "Church-town." Any name in which you can find the syllable "kir" is likely to point out the location of a church, provided the name has been given understandingly. But the church got into the proper names in another way. We have a number of Westminsters in this country. What does the word mean? Minster, munster, monastery. Westminster, then, is West monastery, originally the monastery west from St. Paul's. Axeminster is the monastery on the Axe. You can think of others if you try.

There is still another class of words bearing the landmarks of the early missionaries. They are chiefly Irish towns or Irish settlements in this country. "Kill" from the Latin cella, was Celtic for church, cell, or closter. Thus Kilkenny is the church of Kenny or St. Canice; Kilpatrick, Patrick's church; Kilmore, the great church, etc.

So many of our towns end in or contain the syllable "ing." Inge is the Anglo-Saxon for meadow, field or pasture. Leamington is a meadow town on the Leam. Farminton is a meadow farm town.

Homestead, Shoreham, Hamilton, Birmingham, etc., are names containing a word very dear to us all, that of "home." In German it is "heim." See how many towns you can trace back as being the "homes" of some one or something. Durham, for instance, was the home of deer, of course, Waltham was a home in the wood. Homestead was a harbor home. Birmingham comes in a more roundabout way. "Birm" is from brom, broom; the "ing" I have told you about means field, and so the whole is the broom-field home. Waldham is the river home.

I will give you a few more prefixes and suffixes from which to work out the rest for yourselves: "Wick" means a bay, or a bend in the river, or harbor. "Worth" is an old mansion. "Stock" means a dwelling or place. "Sex" is Saxon. "Shire" is shearing. If you want to get after some of the Indian names "tuck" means rough water. "Stone," "mill," "wood," "port," "abbey" (another church town by the way), "bridge," you know.

Boston means "Botolph's town." Chester is from the Latin castra, a camp, and marks the fortifications of the Roman conquest of Britain. Cleveland is "cliff town." Dublin is "black pool;" Carlsbad, "Charles' bath;" Bombay, a "good harbor;" Blairsville, "a plain without timber;" Jersey, "Caesar's Island;" Frankfort, "free passage," and soon without end.—The Watchman.

OVER THE TEACUPS.

One for His Nob.

"Spacerates, I saw you to-day carrying a sun umbrella. What for?"

"To protect my head from the hot sun, of course, my dear Joblots."

"But that's no reason. I never carry one."

"Well, Joblots, if my head was as thick as yours, I wouldn't either."—New York Herald.

Encouragement.

Mr. Dolly—Did any one ever attempt to steal a kiss from you?

Miss Polly—Oh, yes, the attempt has been made, but in vain.

Mr. Dolly (sighing)—Then it would be foolish for me to make the attempt.

Miss Polly—I suppose so. I don't know. One cannot always be on the alert, you know.—New York Press.

Childlike Faith.

"Willie," said his mother, "when you went to bed last night did you pray that it would be nice and clear to-day?"

"Yep," said Willie, "but I've bet my black-handled knife against Bobby Stapleton's big kite that it's going to rain."

Seemingly Wise.

It is interesting to see how all the men in a room will laugh and look knowing whenever somebody tells a poker story, even though half of them may not know a jack pot from a hole in the ground.—Somerville Journal.

A Case for the Postoffice.

"Miss Bloomfield has broken her engagement with Mr. Shingiss."

"You don't say! That isn't the first engagement she has broken, is it?"

"No; it's about the fifth, if I have kept tally correctly, and that isn't the worst of it."

"What is the worst?"

"She kept the engagement rings the young men gave her."

"Some one ought to call Mr. Wanamaker's attention to the case."

"Why so?"

"It looks to me like robbery of the males."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

So Amusing.

It was so droll I thought I'd burst
When Ella Wilkins told me first;
And every time I thing o' it
I go right off into a fit
Of laughter, so I catch for breath.
I know 'twould tickle you to death.
"What was it ?" Promise on your word
You'll never lisp it to a bird
Or to a human being ? Well—
Oh, dear ! I promised not to tell.
—Judge.

He Followed Instructions.

Mother—Why, dear me! What's all this? What are you crying about, Freddy?

Freddy—Boo-oo-oo! Willie's eaten my half of the big apple you gave us, and his own, too. Boo-oo!

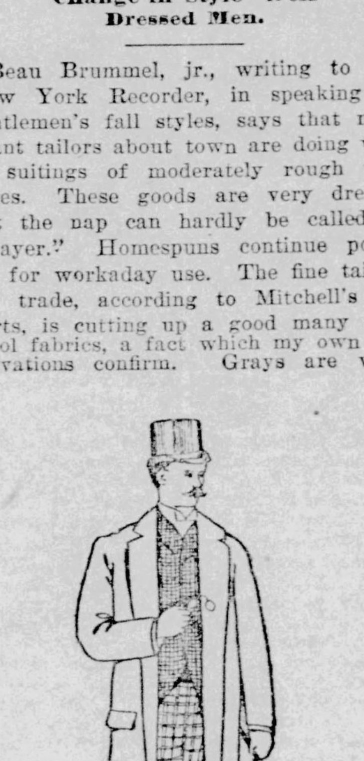
Mother—Willie, I'm astonished. You ought to know better. What do you mean by such conduct toward your poor little brother?

Willie—Well, ma, you've often told me I always ought to take his part.—Ally Sloper.

LATE STYLES FOR MEN.

Rough Overcoating for Winter Wear—Full Dress—Waistcoats and the Change in Style—Well Dressed Men.

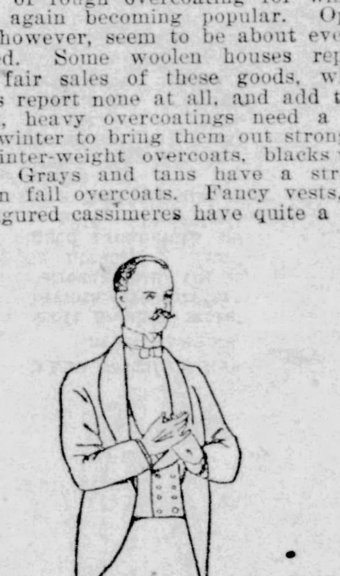
Beau Brummel, jr., writing to the New York Recorder, in speaking of gentlemen's fall styles, says that merchant tailors about town are doing well in suitings of moderately rough textures. These goods are very dressy, but the nap can hardly be called a "stayer." Homespuns continue popular for workaday use. The fine tailoring trade, according to Mitchell's reports, is cutting up a good many soft wool fabrics, a fact which my own observations confirm. Grays are very



A GRACEFUL COMBINATION.

fashionable. They range from the delightful silver shade to those of warmer hues. In plaids and checks the predominating characteristic is distinctness and boldness of outline, but there is nothing "loud."

I glean from the Mitchell fashions the following points: A good deal is heard just at present as to the possibilities of rough overcoating for winter wear again becoming popular. Opinions, however, seem to be about evenly divided. Some woolen houses report very fair sales of these goods, while others report none at all, and add that rough, heavy overcoatings need a severe winter to bring them out strongly. In winter-weight overcoats, blacks will rule. Grays and tans have a strong call in fall overcoats. Fancy vests, in silk figured cassimeres have quite a fol-



THE TUXEDO WITH WHITE VEST, FOR STAG PARTIES.

lowing. Soft finished worsteds and fine-lined cheviots are preferred by many for full dress suits, the latter growing in favor steadily. Young men long since placed broadcloth swallow-tails on the top shelf. The Steinhart Heidelberg plates for fall and winter will be found useful.

Full dress waistcoats in white or black ottoman silk are shown in a variety of styles of embroidery. They are not popular among young men of quiet tastes, and never should be, but there are lovers of pronounced dressing, and to them the latest offerings in the white figure, cross-ribbed and fancifully decorated, will be welcome. The embroidery is done in the shade that prevails in the body of the goods.

Novelties in smokers' vests are of black or brown-figured silk, with detachable sleeves, contrasting in color and pattern with the rest of the garment. These are showy colors and appear in a wide range of patterns.

Ribbed figure shirts, as hard as a board, are adorned with indistinct white figures. They are liked by some of the boys because the bosoms keep their shape so well.

The spiral shirt stud is an abomination. Lever, separable or solid shank studs are much better.

Gold and platinum are beautifully combined in the new sleeve buttons.

Swell haberdashers are submitting squares of silk, from which customers can have their scarfs cut and made to order.

FIRST SUSPENDER GIRL.

She Appeared at a Swell Philadelphia Dance.

"It was late in the winter of 1890-91 that suspenders were first displayed as a part of a feminine costume in Philadelphia," said a member of the local Four Hundred at Cape May, a few days ago, to a Philadelphia Record reporter, "and I had quite forgotten the incident until this morning, when I read something in a newspaper letter from Bar Harbor about the girl who first displayed the novelty.

"And where do you suppose she took occasion to make the display? Why, of all the places—the Assembly, and you may well believe me that they created not only a mild sensation, but a good deal of adverse comment. The suspenders were of rich yellow satin and supported a black V-shaped belt, also of satin, and the rest of the costume was of blue tulle and gold braid. The girl was handsome, with a splendid figure, and was not a Philadelphian, although she often visits here, where she has relatives high in society.

"One thing alone prevented we women from considering the costume a freak, and that was that the girl had been stopping for two months with one of the Vanderbilts in New York, and it was, therefore, likely that the idea had just come from Paris. No one copied the idea that season, however, nor have I seen it applied to a ball dress since."

How to Tell.

Mabel—He is such a delightful fellow, but the trouble is, we don't know whether he is married or single.

Her Cousin Tom—Is he very attentive ?—willing to come or go—anxious to obey your slightest wish ?

Mabel—Yes, he is.

Her Cousin Tom—Courageous in telling you how lovely you are, and what an influence such a woman would have over a man's life ? Ready, in fact, to prostrate himself at your feet ?

Mabel—That just expresses it.

Her cousin—Then, he's married !—Life.

Catching a Plagiarist.

"Here," said the assistant editor, "is some blank verse sent in for publication. It begins: 'Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the poor———' "

"Enough!" exclaimed the editor. "They know Bob Ingersoll's writing in a snowstorm. Throw it in the waste basket, and I'll show the rascal up."—Atlanta Constitution.

Our Serial Story.

Written expressly for The Toledo Blade. Copyright 1892.

A POLITICAL JUNO.

A TALE OF LOVE AND POLITICS TO-DAY.

BY W. H. BISHOP.

CHAPTER XXIII.

WASTED HEROISM.

When the supper was ended Fred did not wait to have his horse brought around to him, but took Lide directly to the livery stable, which was not far away, and the two started from there upon their homeward journey. Lide was ready enough to talk now, and, indeed, was quite happy to have this means of giving vent to her elation of spirits. The pronounced success of her rather hazardous experiment had enlivened her wonderfully.

"I wonder what papa will think when he knows how generously the audience treated his substitute?" she said, gayly.

"Did he know that you were going to take his place?" Fred asked.

"He must have suspected it," she answered. "I spoke for him once, a year ago. But, of course, it all depended upon the committee here, whether I should speak or not. Did you suspect anything?"

"Not a thing. I was greatly puzzled, of course, but I did not think of anything of that kind."

She laughed merrily at the success of her little plot of mystification. "Did you think I came simply to give the central committee advice?" she asked.

"I did not know how valuable your advice might be," he answered, laughing. "But how did you dare to undertake it? I cannot imagine."

"It seemed very easy to me. I know all papa's speeches and lectures by heart. And I was never the least bit afraid before an audience. You know that I talk every Sunday before my class in Sunday school. I just imagined that you were children grown up."

"Which we were," he interjected.

She laughed, but did not answer his comment. "It was ever so much easier than I expected," she continued. "When the audience commenced to laugh I knew that I was safe. From that time it was simply an exquisite pleasure to talk to them. There was but one thing that detracted from my pleasure."

"What was that?"

"The fact that one of my audience appeared to be sulky," she said with a laugh that took away the edge of the accusation.

He turned toward her in the moonlight. For some reason he utterly failed to respond to her happy humor. "I was both pleased and proud of you," he said seriously.

"And showed it by hanging your head and never smiling once," she said, still speaking pleasantly. "I know, for I looked toward you when the audience were laughing the heartiest at some of papa's witticisms."

"I was thinking of something else," he replied. "I do not think I heard a word of what you said after the first minutes, except what you said about Tom."

"Did you not hear a word of my speech? Why, this is scandalous, Mr. Bement! Surely you must explain?"

"Do you really wish to know the character of my wandering thoughts?"

"Why, yes," she answered.

"It seemed to me you were getting farther and farther away from me with every sentence and with every burst of applause. I was really angry with them for applauding you. 'She has found a career,' I thought, 'one that will occupy her whole attention and satisfy her fully. I shall never be anything more to her than I am to-night. Simply an auditor or a friend, but nothing more.' You see I had something else to do than to simply listen to you."

"How little you know about it, Fred Bement!" she exclaimed, serious at last. "Do you know that you were often in my thoughts during the lecture? You were the one whose applause I most cared for, and you were silent. I was quite put out with you."

"Because I was so poor a listener? I am sorry I disappointed you so sadly in that respect."

"It was not that. Do you know that I positively refused to take up and fill my father's appointments until he could speak again? Does that look as if I were in search of a career?"

"You have often said that you wished that you had the ability and opportunity that Miss Willard has. You have proved that you have to-night."

"That is not so," she said. "But even if it were so, it does not necessarily follow that I must imitate her example. Imitators are usually failures, you know. I am not sure that the influence of public speakers is as great as you suppose. Unless one has a great mission to perform, as Miss Willard has, their work is apt to be restricted, after all. At all events, I do not believe that public speaking is my mission in life."

"But you certainly do have a wonderful power over an audience," he said, betrayed into arguing against his own interests. "I have heard Miss Willard speak, and she did not have the command over her audience that you had to-night over yours. I begin to realize at last how far I am from being worthy of you. I could not possibly have stood before that audience as you did. I must wait years for my opportunity, and even then, perhaps, fail ignobly when it comes."

"Did I inspire such morbid thoughts as these?" she asked, merrily. "It is well that I am not conceited, or you would surely spoil me with your fulsome praise. See how much more sensible I am than you. Do you know that the gift of speech and the gift of inspiration seldom go together? I could always recite in school, but I never could write compositions. I am not in the least deceived. I was only a jackdaw in borrowed plumage to-night, in spite of what I said to the audience. As long as I am the daughter of Professor McElroy, reciting his addresses, I am in character, but if I should undertake to become Lide McElroy, the popular lecturer, I should be a complete failure."

"I have never noticed any deficiency in your mental powers," he answered her, smiling. "If I could half keep up with you in wit, I should be more inclined to believe you."

She laughed once more, pleasantly. "One swallow does not make a summer, nor does one witty remark make a Burdette lecture," she said. "I am not the remarkable young lady you think I am, by any means," Mr. Bement."

"And you really do not contemplate a career?"

"Not that kind of a career, surely."

He laughed, but said nothing. She looked at him inquiringly, but as he did did no enlighten her in regard to his levity, she questioned him in regard to it.

"I was thinking how much heroism had been wasted in the last few hours," he said. "I was almost ready to strike a tragic attitude and give you my parting blessing."

"Perhaps it was not altogether wasted, Sir Frederick," she said, quietly.

He did not speak at once, being busy in fishing a pair of heavy driving-gloves out of his pocket and putting them on. The night air was quite cold and frosty, for it was already well into October. Lide had on a rather heavy wrap, but she was still cold enough to shiver a little, and Fred noticed it. "You are cold, Miss McElroy," he said. "I am sure you are."

"I do feel a little chilly," she said, drawing nearer to him. "I was quite warm in the opera-house, and this is the reaction, I suppose."

"Pardon me. I have something here on purpose for such an emergency," he said, rising up and removing a shawl from beneath his end of the cushion. "Barney and I have been through a similar experience lately, and I found that the nights are really cold." He took the lines into his right hand, and unfolding the shawl, he laid it about her shoulders.

She accepted the service with a little laugh. "How very kind and thoughtful you are, Fred," she exclaimed. "If I had thought to bring a muff I should have been quite comfortable."

"I am not done yet," he said, fishing in his other pocket and bringing forth a pair of warm, silk mittens. "This is my mother's thoughtfulness, not mine," he added, laughing.

"I shall thank her by proxy, though," she said, drawing on the mittens and then putting a hand through his arm and drawing near him in a sisterly way. It was her way of thanking him. A moment later she dropped her hand and drew back into her corner of the carriage again. But she sat half facing him, so that she could look toward him as they talked.

Fred settled himself back into his place, and busied himself with his driving and with his thoughts. Lide's companionable manner toward him had set his pulses to beating in quickstep time. She was certainly less reserved toward him than she had ever been before. She had also thoroughly demolished the chilly pedestal upon which he had been inclined to place her in his imagination. But was she really nearer to him than she had been six months or a year before? The little lover-like intimacies which she had just given him were sweet and intoxicating, but they could be explained, perhaps, by her gratitude for the service he was rendering her. Upon the whole, Fred was happy, but there was still the feeling that his happiness might find an end if he should rashly seek for a substantial reason for it.

He looked toward her and discovered that she was regarding him quietly and unobtrusively. She did not withdraw her gaze as he looked at her. "Are you comfortable, now?" he asked, smiling.

"Very comfortable indeed, Fred, thanks to your wise forethought. I feel quite warm and comfortable in every way."

"Will you please explain that last remark?" he asked, his eyes still lingering upon her.

She laughed pleasantly. "I am comfortable in mind and in spirit, as well as in body," she said. "Does that satisfy you?"

"Not quite. You leave the warmth out, and the heart is not mentioned."

"I will put them both in," she said.

"Then it stands: 'I feel quite warm in heart and in spirit, as well as in body.' That will do nicely. Thank you, Lide."

She laughed again. "I will let you call me that in return for your kindness to me to-night," she said. "You surely deserve it."

"Is that the only reason?"

"The only reason at present, Sir Frederick," she said quietly.

He looked at her in smiling thankfulness for the encouragement in her tone as well as in her words, and then turned again to his driving. When next they spoke it was upon ordinary topics and in an ordinary tone. They each seemed to be in happy spirits as they chatted and laughed together. The long journey was, after all, not a tedious one, for Barney was a home-going steed, and those behind him were, perhaps, home-going too.

The tangible journey completed, Lide thanked her escort sincerely. "I hardly know how I can thank you enough, Fred," she said.

"By not thanking me at all," he answered. "I am not going to pretend that I am not getting as much out of this ride as you are. If you have any similar revelations of yourself to make, let me know of it, and I will take you farther than Columbia to learn of them."

"The others may be less satisfactory than this one has been," she said, leaving him with a last good-night.

Her father was still up when she entered the house. "Dear old papa," she said. Aren't you in bed yet? You should have gone hours ago."

"I am comfortable, darling," he said to her. "You see I am making the best of what convenience I have. What about the meeting? Was it a success?"

"I think so. The house was crowded and no one seemed to go away until the meeting was over. That is a pretty indication, is it not?"

"Yes, indeed! Who spoke?"

"Ah! why should you be so anxious about your successful rival? Are you jealous?"

"That depends upon circumstances."

"Did I not go on purpose to carry your speech to the chairman of the evening, so that he might read it to the audience?"

"In that case why did you leave the speech behind you? It is yonder upon the table."

"Is it?" she asked, looking around and laughing. "You forget that there is another copy. I had that one with me."

"What copy is that?" he asked, drawing the net closer about her.

"The one in my head, papa dear. It was that that delighted the audience at Columbia to-night."

"And you succeeded? I knew you would if they gave you the opportunity. Brave girl! I am proud of you, indeed!"

"I am telling you no news, it seems."

"No, darling. I did not know what the committee would say, or what arrangements they might have made, but I very readily divined your purpose."

"The idea! And you let me go with that Quixotic design in my head! What if I had failed?"

"I should have known how to sympathize with you, darling. But one never fails entirely who sets out to achieve a high purpose. The very effort is a victory. I remembered, too, your success last year."

"But that was a very different matter. This was a decidedly recherche audience, I would have you understand. A member of Congress and his lady-love were in it, and they were very enthusiastic. I really cannot understand the lady's enthusiasm."

"Was it Murdock?"

"Yes, and Miss Seney. You see that he is seeking consolation in high places."

Her father laughed. "What about the one who refuses to seek consolation elsewhere? Have you suitably rewarded him for this evening's service?"

"Oh, yes. He is to call me by the homely name of Lide hereafter."

"Is that all?"

"That is all for the present, Mr. McElroy," she said in a mimicking tone.

"But there is more to come after?"

"Perhaps," she answered, blushing. "But I did not tell Fred that."

"I can imagine that it was not necessary, Pigeon."

She laughed happily. "Now you must go to bed, papa," she said. "Have you taken your medicine properly?"

She came and knelt beside him, when assured that her services as a nurse were not required. He laid a hand tenderly upon her head. "My child, I am glad that your happiness is coming at last," he said.

She looked up into his face shyly, but did not speak. He stooped and kissed her heartily. "Good night, my daughter, and may heaven bless you," he said earnestly.

She arose with a rosy blush. Her only answer was a smile as she turned and went swiftly out of the room.

TO BE CONTINUED.

THE OCTOBER SKY.

The chief astronomical event of October will be the eclipse of the sun, which will take place on the 20th, and which will be visible throughout the greater part of North America. All the United States may see it except the western part of Oregon and California. The eclipse will only be partial, however. A little over a third of the sun's disk will be covered by the intervening body of the moon when the obscuration is at its greatest, but this is sufficient to noticeably diminish the splendor of the solar rays. In central standard time, which is that in which Toledo is situated, the eclipse will begin at 10:53 a. m. and end at 1:39 p. m. On November 4 there will be a total eclipse of the moon, but it will not be visible in this country.

Mars now vacates his sovereignty among the planets of the evening sky, and this honor is transferred to Jupiter. The giant planet now rises early enough to be visible about the close of evening twilight. On October 12 it will be in opposition, appearing on the easterly horizon just as the sun sinks from view on the westerly horizon. It shines with a splendor exceeding that of Mars, and surpassed by Venus alone among all the heavenly bodies, except the sun and moon. It rises a little north of the true easterly point, being high enough in the opening days of October to be plainly seen in an hour after sunset.

Mars is still a conspicuous object, although the post of honor among the planets has now gone to Jupiter. Mars is due south about 8 o'clock in the evening, and drops out of view below the horizon about 1 o'clock in the morning. This planet is further to the north than it was a few weeks ago, thus being in a better position for observation, but it is rapidly moving away from the earth, and, as a consequence, its luster is gradually growing dimmer.

Mercury will be an evening star in October, but as it does not assume the role until the 7th it will not be well situated for naked eye observation at any time during the month.

Venus and Saturn are morning stars. Uranus is too near the sun to be of interest, and is too far away from the earth to be seen without the aid of a telescope, while Neptune, which is now in the field of vision from about 10 o'clock at night onward to daylight, can be discerned only through a powerful glass. Venus is near its brightest stage, and shines with a splendor equal to that which she displayed last May and June, when, as an evening star, she cast a glory over the western sky for two or three hours after the sun had set.

At 9 o'clock in the opening week of October Vega, of the constellation of the Lyre, will be in the west, with Deneb, of the Swan, a little farther east, though considerably west of the meridian. Antares will be low in the southwest. Looking toward the south at that hour, Altair, of the star group of the Eagle, will be seen well over toward the west, and high above the horizon, with Mars nearly due south and Fomalhaut, of the Southern Fish, farther east. Turning toward the east, we see Jupiter blazing grandly about half way between the horizon and the zenith. North of Jupiter, and down upon the horizon, a brilliant star as red as Mars and redder than Antares, is seen. This is a stranger in the evening sky, although he comes along about this time every year, and stays throughout the autumn and winter. It is Aldebaran, the most brilliant luminary in the constellation of the Bull. North of Aldebaran, and higher above the horizon, is Capella, of the Charioteer. This completes the survey of the first magnitude stars and planets which are in view about 9 o'clock in the opening days of October.

A STORY OF JOHN WESLEY.

How He Proposed to Spend His Last Moments.

A lady once said to John Wesley: "If you knew that you would die at 12 o-clock to-morrow night, how would you spend the intervening time ?"

"Why," was his answer, "just as I intend to spend it. I should preach to-night at Gloucester and again to-morrow morning. After that I would ride to Tewkesbury, preach in the afternoon and meet the society in the evening. I should then repair to Friend Martin's house, as he expects to entertain me; converse, pray with the family, retire to my room at 10 o'clock, commend myself to my Heavenly Father, lie down to sleep and wake in glory." Can anybody suggest a better programme ?

Newfoundland Really Fertile.

The mention of Newfoundland makes the ordinary man shiver, as the idea which the name conjures up is that of a barren land perennially developed in raw fogs. That is, however, quite a delusion. Col. O'Brien, the governor, considers it a great misfortune that, from its proximity to Europe, the capital and the largest amount of the population should be settled on the peninsula of Avalon, the rocky coast of which, exposed to the fury of the Atlantic gales, first receives the fogs from the banks, giving to the passer-by, at this the only port for call of steamers, but a very poor idea of the fogless climate, milder and more equable than that of Canada, the lovely scenery, fine land and vast forests, as well as of the great and varied mineral resources of other parts of the island, which are only awaiting population, energy, capital and enterprise for their development.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Italy's Beautiful Queen.

The Queen of Italy, once one of the most beautiful girls in the kingdom, is now one of its handsomest women. She is bright and witty in conversation and learned, with a leaning toward blue-stockingism, but without pedantry. She is universally admired and loved by her subjects, and the attachment King Humbert has for her is a rare example of conjugal devotion in a royal household.

Ordinary Shrinkage.

Hal—"Flannel shirts are not the only ones that shrink."

Burt—"No ?"

Hal—"I have frequently sent half a dozen white shirts to the laundry and received only five back."—New York Herald.

The Exception to the Rule.

"There are tricks in all trades but ours,"
is a claim
That is heard from pole to equator,
And the only man to ignore the same
Is the prestidigitator.

FOR BELIEVERS IN MYTHS.

A Chinese sect believes that women by embracing vegetarianism will become men on the judgment day.

Old-shoe throwing is done for many purposes. In Ireland the election of a person to almost any office is concluded by throwing an old shoe over his head.

In the mythology of Europe horses were regarded luck bringers and superstition once supposed that a horse's hoof, placed under the bed, would cure certain complaints.

The Chinese value a pair of old boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe.

People's fingers, cut from the hands of the dead, are sometimes carried as amulets by the ignorant and superstitious. Dried lizards sewed up in leather serve the same purpose.

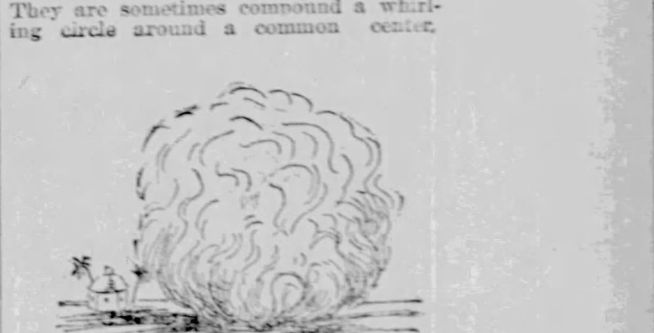
Sensible and practical people will often take particular pains to skim off a patch of bubbles that have risen to the top of their tea, because some one has said it is a "sure sign of money."

The ancient Egyptians believed that iron was the bone of Typhon, the enemy of Osiris, and for this reason it was considered impure. No one could make use of it even for the most ordinary requirements of life without polluting his soul.—Arkansaw Traveler.

DUST STORMS HERE AND ABROAD

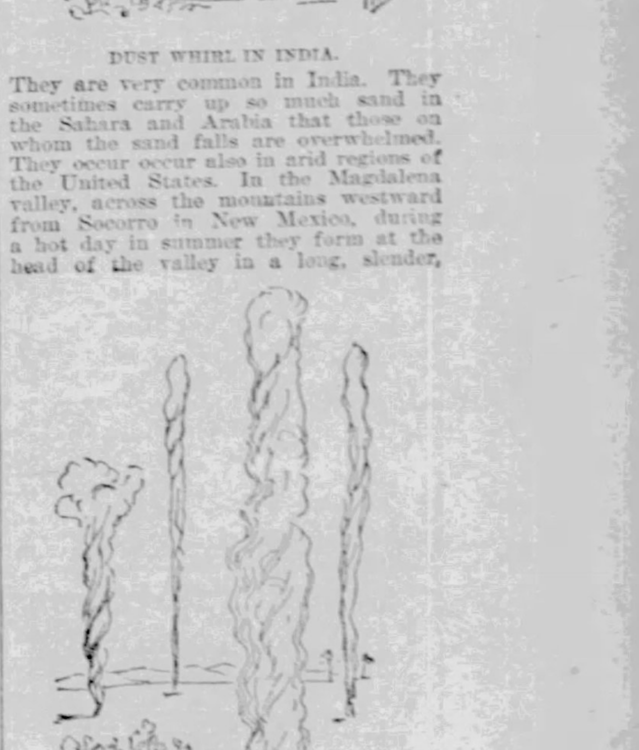
Whirling Columns a Thousand Feet High Sometimes Seen in India.

Sand and dust whirls occur in arid regions in hot weather. They may be anywhere from a rod to several rods in diameter and from twenty to a thousand feet high, says an exchange, a score or more small whirls forming. They are sometimes compound a whirling circle around a common center.



DUST WHIRL IN INDIA.

They are very common in India. They sometimes carry up so much sand in the Sahara and Arabia that those on whom the sand falls are overwhelmed. They occur occur also in arid regions of the United States. In the Magdalena valley, across the mountains westward from Socorro in New Mexico, during a hot day in summer they form at the head of the valley in a long, slender,



DUST COLUMNS IN INDIA.

vertical column, perhaps six hundred feet high, and then travel down the valley toward the village of Magdalena, over which they burst sometimes, bringing little puffs of contrary winds and a shower of fine dust. In some places a group of stationary whirls of the same general character as the preceding are tied down to one point. Such are the whirls which form sometimes over volcanoes.

ANOTHER POOH-BAH.

With Whom the Drummer Had Plenty of Congenial Company.

"One cold, rainy night last winter," remarked the drummer as he wiped a string of perspiration beads from his neck and face, "I was at a small station on a Western branch road to wait for four hours for the train that was to take me somewhere. There was nobody around and I looked pretty lonesome, I guess, for the brakeman came up and tendered me his sympathy for two or three minutes before his train went back up the road.

"'Hard place, isn't it?' he said, looking around on the general dismalness.

"'Rather,' I replied; 'and worse when a man has to wait in it for four hours.'

"'Oh, well, you may have some company,' he said encouragingly.

"'Who?' and I peered about to see if anybody had arisen from the earth.

"'Well,' he said slowly, as if making a calculation, 'you'll find in the station the telegraph operator, the station agent, the baggage-master, the train dispatcher, the ticket seller, the store keeper, the accident insurance agent, the postmaster, and one or two other officials.'

"'That isn't so bad,' I replied, and bade him good night as he jumped for the last platform.

"Then I went into the dimly lighted station and looked about for my prospective companions. Nobody was visible except a sandy-haired, freckled-faced man at the telegraph instrument.

"'Where are the others?' I inquired, much surprised.

"'Other what?' he answered.

"'Why, the others the brakeman told me were here? The telegraph operator, the station agent, the baggage-master, the train dispatcher, the storekeeper, the ——'

"The man at the instrument began to grin.

"'That darn brakeman!' he said.

"'He's the only agreeable thing I've seen around here,' I put in, in defense of my friend. 'He said those men would be here until the next train comes.'

"'And they will,' said the man.

"'Well, where are they?' I asked with considerable asperity.

"The sandy-haired man stood up and tapped himself on the chest," according to the Detroit Free Press.

"'Them's me,' he smiled; 'come in and sit down with us.'

"And I did for four mortal hours."

BY A HORRID MAN.

A St. Louis girl is referred to as being so poor that she "hadn't a pair of suspenders to her back."—Yonkers Statesman.

Husband—Everything in this house is out of place. Been having an earthquake?

Wife—I've been putting things in order.—New York Weekly.

Miss Bleecker (patting her friend on the shoulder)—Never say die!

Miss Emerson (of Boston)—I do not. I always say expire.—Judge.

"Haven't you broken your engagement with Harry Summers yet?"

"No," replied the fair girl, as she raised her hand to show a solitaire, "I am still in the ring."—Washington Star.

Minnie—I simply couldn't have refused Jack after he offered me this lovely engagement ring.

Gladys—Yes. Jack has always placed great reliance in that ring.—Chicago News Record.

"What a horrid mistake, Mr. Jaune, they made about your picture 'Ready for the Ball,' when they catalogued it 'Ready for the Bath.'"

"There was no harm done. That was what I was going to call it first myself."—Life.

First Country Boy—Your sister is pickin' up lots o' city manners from them summer boarders of yours.

Second Country Boy—Yes, indeed. She's got to sayin' "not in it" and "see!" and las' night she let a feller kiss her in th' hammock.—Good News.

"These apple dumplings of yours, Lobelia," said Mr. McSwat, with emphasis, as he turned the half-eaten one on his plate over and inspected the other side, "are positively——"

"Go on, sir!" said Mrs. McSwat, with blazing eye, bracing herself to meet it.

"Are positively the best I ever——"

But she had fainted.—Chicago Tribune.

Theatrical Note.

A man with a red nose applied to the theatrical manager for a position.

"Where were you employed last?" asked the manager.

"I was in the orchestra."

"What instrument did you blow—the trombone?"

"Naw; I blew out the kerosene lamps after the performance."—Texas Siftings.

Very Mixed.

Mr. Murray Hill—Do you have mixed drinks here?

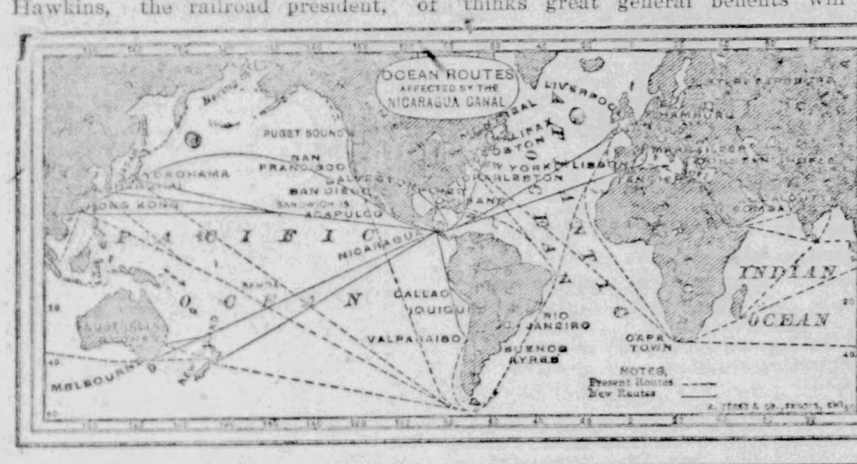
Chicago Bartender (pouring out a glass of water)—Yes. How does that strike you ?—Puck.

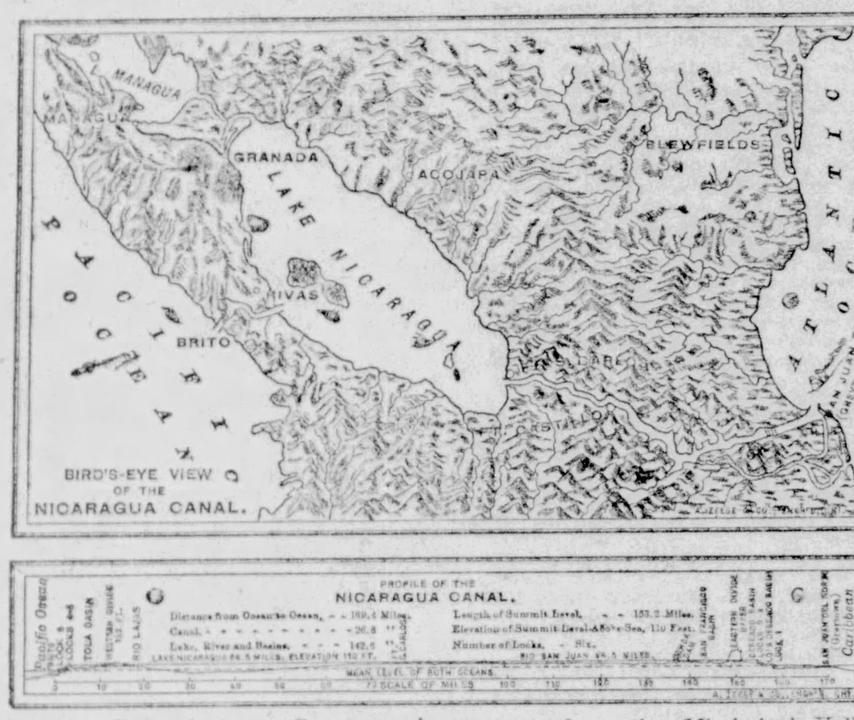
THE NICARAGUA CANAL

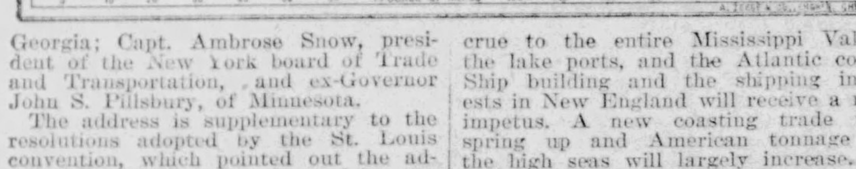
ITS BENEFIT TO COMMERCE.

Commercial, Strategic and Patriotic Reasons for Its Immediate Construction—Interesting Facts and Figures.

The committee appointed by the National Nicaragua Canal convention at its meeting in St. Louis June 2 and 3, to prepare an address to the American people giving information as to the feasibility of the Nicaragua canal and its commercial and other advantages to the United States, has just finished the preparation of such address. The committee is composed of John S. Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman Converse, of Ohio; R. W. Millsap, the prominent banker of Mississippi; Capt. J. F. Merry, of Manchester, Iowa; S. H. Hawkins, the railroad president, of







Georgia; Capt. Ambrose Snow, president of the New York board of Trade and Transportation, and ex-Governor John S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota.

The address is supplementary to the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis convention, which pointed out the advantages of the canal and urged its construction, ownership and control by the American people rather than the English, French or any other nation. It takes the position that a canal, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, should be constructed for the most important commercial, strategic and patriotic reasons, and says that the subject of such a canal is the most vital connected with the welfare, growth and prosperity of the United States. It declares that the only feasible route for such a canal is by way of Nicaragua, and points out that the conventions of the two great political parties have endorsed the project.

It appears that all the engineers have agreed in expressing a decided preference for the Nicaragua route, because, among other reasons, only 26 3-4 miles of the entire distance of 169 1-2 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean through Nicaragua will have to be excavated. The other 142 3-4 miles consist of Lake Nicaragua, the San Juan river and depressions in the surface of the earth. Lake Nicaragua will constitute a harbor sufficient to accommodate the navies and commerce of the world. It is 110 miles long, 60 wide and is 250 feet at its deepest points. Vessels entering the canal from the Atlantic ocean will sail on a level with the ocean for 12 3-4 miles, at the end of which they will be raised by three locks to the level of the lake. They will said along the San Juan river and the lake on the lake level to a point within three and one-half miles of the Pacific ocean. Here they will be lowered by the locks to the level of the Pacific ocean.

The committee says the cost, including the payment of interest during the progress of the work, will be less than $100,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work is within five years. The climate of Nicaragua is healthy, and out of 1,600 Northern men employed in constructing a railroad through a swamp only two died during a period of four months. Of 200 Northern engineers and skilled mechanics who have worked for the canal company for three years not one has died from a disease incident to the country. By the Nicaragua canal the distance saved is shown by this table:

Between	Miles Present Route, via	Miles via Nica'ga Canal
N.Y. and San Fran..	C. Horn, 15,600	4,907
N.Y. and Puget Sound	Magell'n, 13,93	5,665
N.Y. and Hong Kong	Ca'e C.H. 13,750	10,695
N.Y. and Melbourne.	C. Horn, 13,760	9,882
L'pool and San Fran.	C. Horn, 15,620	7,627
N. O. and San Fran ..	C. Horn, 16,000	4,147

The wheat crop of the Pacific coast in 1891 was over 1,800,000 tons and 80 per cent of the wheat was exported by sailing vessels and a large proortion of it passed around the Horn. The Nicaragua canal, by shortening the route to Atlantic ports, would not only save the producer cost of freight, but the revenue of the canal at $2 per ton toll would be nearly $3,000,000 on wheat alone. It is shown that there are 500,000,000 thousand feet of merchantable timber in Washington and Oregon to the value of which over $2 per thousand feet would be added by cheap water transportation via the Nicaragua canal. The gross addition to the value would amount to the enormous sum of $1,000,000,000, even at this low estimate of $2 additional. The fruit industry of California would quadruple in two years from the opening of the canal for business, and fast refrigerator steamers would deliver fruit from California to New York in ten days, to Liverpool in fourteen days, and to New Orleans in eight days. The mountains of the Pacific coast are rich in lead, copper, silver and gold, while the plateaux and valleys afford a cereal belt with a soil more durable, and more favorable seasons for seeding and harvesting than any part of the world, and the committee thinks the completion of the Nicaragua canal is only needed to develop that country to production of gigantic proportions and double the population of the Pacific coast in a few years. The cotton growing sections of the gulf states have undergone a depression, and the committee believes that nothing could be of greater immediate advantage than the canal in relieving that depression, and making a maket for American cotton in Japan, China and Corea, where already the people are beginning to manufacture cotton goods by machinery. Japan imported over 7,000,000 pounds of American cotton in 1891, most of which was shipped from New Orleans to New York, and then by rail to Vancouver and steamship to Japan.

At present the coal trade of South America and the Pacific coast is monopolized by the English. The committee thinks that if the Nicaragua canal were opened the Alabama and West Virginia coal would have a decided advantage over English competitors, not to mention the enormous amounts of coal the canal company itself would use. At the entrance of the Suez canal last year 1,500,000 tons of coal were sold. In competition with England for Pacific Ocean trade the Nicaragua canal would give American commerce an advantage of 2,700 miles, while besides the specific benefits, the committee thinks great general benefits will accrue to the entire Mississippi Valley, the lake ports, and the Atlantic coast. Ship building and the shipping interests in New England will receive a new impetus. A new coasting trade will spring up and American tonnage on the high seas will largely increase.

The committee says that great trans-Atlantic powers are looking with covetous eyes toward the Nicaragua project, and that foreign governments would very cheerfully and eagerly embrace an opportunity to take advantage of the enterprise with unlimited capital and prompt energy, but it conceives it to be the patriotic and political privilege of the United States to complete the canal. The commercial and naval supremacy of the nation which might secure control of the canal demands imperatively that its control should not pass away from the people of the United States. It is made plain that two fleets would be required to block an American fleet in Nicaragua where one would be necessary elsewhere. As a foothold from which to attack or defend, to threaten or protect all the coasts, islands and adjacent seas, it is a more commanding power than Gibraltar.

Among the beneficial results foreseen are a more practical drawing together of the remote parts of the vast domain of the world, and a firmer cohesion of the widely-separated sections of the United States, added to a stronger feeling of neighborhood and community between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. The consummation of the work, whose feasibility has already been demonstrated is asserted to be of far greater importance to the Western hemisphere than the Suez is to the Eastern. It is said that no precedent can be cited upon which to predict the future of American commerce when the gateway of the Inter-Oceanic canal across Nicaragua shall be open to it.

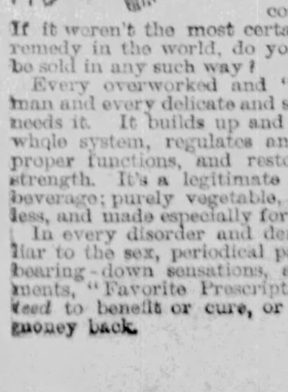
All surveys and examination of strata requiring removal have been completed. The jetty has been constructed, and the harbor of Greytown has been restored so that vessels of 14-feet draft have an easy entrance. Extensive wharves, landing places and permanent buildings have been constructed, temporary camps erected, a telegraph line made, the canal cleared of timber for twenty miles, and a railroad twelve miles in length constructed and equipped. The biggest dredging plant in America, that formerly used at Panama, has been purchased, and over a mile of the canal has been dredged. The exclusive franchise for the steam navigation of the San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua, and an extensive plant for the Navigation company have been acquired. The government of Nicaragua has acknowledged that the company has complied with the canal grant, which provided that $2,000,000 must be expended the first year. It is shown that the amount of money spent to date on the enterprise is over $6,000,000. The enterprise is endorsed by the leading business men of the country, and that it will be judiciously and economically managed is assured by the character of the board of directors, who, by the charter of the company, are accountable to the government of the United States. The secretary of the Interior has the power to make public all the details of the corporate management, thus protecting the investor against misuse of his money.

The Suez canal, it is shown, saves only 3,600 miles around the Cape of Good Hope, as against over 10,000 miles saved by the Nicaragua canal; and the following table shows the number of ships passing through, the net tonnage, and the gross receipts of the Suez canal for six separate years:

Year	No. Ships.	Net Tonnage.	Gross Rec'ts (Francs.)
1870	488	436,600	4,345,758
1875	1,494	2,009,984	26,430,750
1880	2,026	3,057,421	39,4[illegible]
1885	3,624	6,335,752	60,057,259
1890	3,389	6,8[illegible],637	68,983,500
1891	4,2[illegible]6	8,699,020	83,421,5[illegible]

The tonnage tributary now to the Nicaragua canal, and which would pass through after its opening, is over 6,000,000 tons a year. At $2 per ton, the charge made by the Suez canal, this would be $12,000,000 in tolls. The cost of operation and maintenance is placed at less than $1,000,000, and 6,000,000 tons would show a net income of $11,000,000 per annum. The committee is confident that within five years the income will be over 20,000,000.

The committee says it is no longer a question whether the canal will be built or not. The only question is as to who shall build it, and who shall control it when built? It says it has been informed that European syndicates have already made overtures to the canal company, but the committee believes the United States can not afford by carelessness, hesitation or neglect to permit an enterprise of such magnitude and of such far reaching advantage to pass under the control of any foreign company. "It, therefore, behooves us," the address concludes, "as a nation conscious of the power we wield and of the greater influence we may exert upon the destinies of this continent to perform the duties without delay which we deny other nations the privileges of assuming, and to adopt now the best means of securing the early completion of this work, whose advantages we are willing to share with the world, but whose control should never be allowed to pass out of our hands."



Right in your own hands, if you'll take it, you have the remedy for woman's weaknesses and woman's ailments. And you have it on remarkable terms. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is *guaranteed* to help you, or it costs you nothing. If it weren't the most certain and effective remedy in the world, do you think it could be sold in any such way?

Every overworked and "run-down" woman and every delicate and suffering woman, needs it. It builds up and invigorates the whole system, regulates and promotes the proper functions, and restores health and strength. It's a legitimate *medicine*, not a beverage; purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, and made especially for woman's needs.

In every disorder and derangement peculiar to the sex, periodical pains, weak back, bearing-down sensations, and kindred ailments, "Favorite Prescription" is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or you have your money back.

Sensible People.

Colorado Springs people are little attached to superstition. A jeweler in that city received 180 pounds of opals on Friday last.

FREE If you will send us within the next 30 days a photograph or a tintype of yourself, or any member of your family, living or dead, we will make you one of our finest $25.00 life-size **CRAYON PORTRAITS absolutely free of charge.** This offer is made to introduce our artistic portraits in your vicinity. Put your name and address back of photo., and send same to **Tanquerey Portrait Society**, 741 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. References: **Rev. T. DeWitt Talmadge**, all newspaper publishers, Banks, and Express Companies of New York and Brooklyn. P. S.—We will forfeit $100 to anyone sending us photo, and not receiving crayon picture Free as per this offer.

Question Bureau.

Rules.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

Imports for 1892.

W. L. C., Corinth, W. Va.:—The imports of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was as follows:

Free of Duty.

	Value.
Cattle, horses, sheep, etc.	$ 1,165,87[illegible]
Art works	306,0[illegible]
Asphalt	387,5[illegible]
Bark, hemlock	2,56,34
Bolting cloths	279,68[illegible]
Books, maps, etc.	1,880,6[illegible]
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	3,102,93
Dye woods	1,378,60
Gums	6,089,54
Indigo	1,772,50
Licorice root	1,601,02[illegible]
Lime, chloride of	1,839,64[illegible]
Mineral waters	436,24
Opium	1,029,20
Potash, salts of	2,388,68
Other chemicals	31,528,23[illegible]
Chicory	93,179
Cocoa	3,221,041
Coffee	126,801,60[illegible]
Cork	1,368,24
Cotton	3,215,30
Diamonds	1,109,42
Farinaceous articles	244,897
Fertilizers	1,431,28
Fruits and nuts	9,649,578
Furs and skins	3,352,429
Hair	1,685,56
Hats, straw, chip, etc.	1,897,190
Hides	26,658,13
Household effects	2,921,89
India rubber and gutta percha.	19,833,090
Needles and gun barrels	507,356
Ivory	893,139
Vegetable ivory	114,753
Matting	1,637,47
Oils	3,329,24
Gold and silver ores	9,907,177
Paper stock	5,448,263
Platinum	505,205
Plumbago	726,648
Seeds	1,485,044
Silk, raw	25,059,325
Spices	2,740,087
Sugar and molasses	106,720,228
Tea	14,373,222
Vegetable fibers	16,478,122
Coir yarn	161,449
Tin, block	8,667,870
Wood	5,569,651
Articles from Hawaii	367,533
All other free articles	9,163,806
Total free list	$458,000,772

Dutiable Articles.

Horses, cattle, etc.	$ 20,389
Art works	2,030,599
Books, maps, etc.	2,115,417
Brass goods	242,564
Breadstuffs	4,631,800
Bristles	1,455,058
Brushes	797,905
Buttons	1,317,177
Cement	3,855,572
Chemicals, drugs, etc.	14,433,308
China clay, etc.	523,367
Clocks and watches	1,930,538
Coal, bituminous	4,373,079
Coffee (not under reciprocity)	1,240,323
Copper	296,854
Cotton cloths	4,645,667
Knit goods, laces, etc.	28,323,725
Chinaware	8,707,463
Eggs	522,240
Feathers	904,659
Flowers, artificial	1,873,354
Fish, all kinds	4,585,450
Flax, hemp, etc.	2,645,972
Manufactures of flax, hemp, etc	26,285,217
Fruits and nuts	11,295,588
Furs, etc	6,844,746
Glass and glassware	8,757,650
Hair	114,402
Hay	715,151
Hides and skins	275,085
Hops	883,701
Rubber, manufactures of	432,876
Iron ore	2,592,461
Iron and steel goods	28,423,883
Jewelry	615,112
Precious stones	12,354,420
Lead	3,653,378
Leather	6,812,607
Leather manufactures	6,487,714
Barley malt	6,[illegible]48
Malt liquors	1,709,960
Bronze, etc	6,574,483
Minerals	246,664
Musical instruments	1,027,212
Oils	1,664,471
Paints and colors	1,372,052
Paper, etc	3,342,304
Perfumery	481,855
Pipes, etc	418,221
Meats, butter, etc	1,796,096
Rice	2,663,350
Salt	713,901
Flaxseed, etc	779,793
Silk, manufactures of	31,172,894
Soap	612,216
Spices	307,738
Spirits	1,870,347
Sponges	354,416
Sugar and confectionery	664,072
Tobacco	10,331,174
Tobacco manufactures	2,928,851
Toys	2,475,971
Vegetables	2,883,227
Wines	8,944,254
Wood, and manufactures of	14,275,048
Wools	19,688,108
Wools, manufacturers of	35,565,879
Zinc	43,568
All other dutiable goods	6,465,878
Totol dutiable goods	$369,400,801
Total imports	$827,401,573

You should not ask questions requiring so much space, and so much labor in their preparation. We have neither time nor space to spare. Remember, the Question Bureau answers questions as a favor. No one has any right to ask a newspaper to answer his queries.

Circulation Per Capita.

G. W. S., Baxter, Mo.; E. C. N., Bowen, N. Y.; K. H. K., Paradise, Wash.; and a dozen others: Below we give a table, which was prepared for and printed in the Finance Primer last September. It gives, first, the amount actually in circulation; second, the amount of circulation per capita. These figures do not include the money in the Treasury:

Year.	Amount in Circulation.	Cir'n per capita.
1860	$ 435,407,252	$13.85
1861	448,405,767	13.93
1862	334,697,744	10.23
1863	595,364,038	17.84
1864	669,641,478	19.67
1865	714,702,995	20.57
1866	673,443,244	18.99
1867	661,992,069	18.28
1868	680,103,661	18.39
1869	664,452,891	17.60
1870	675,212,794	17.50
1871	715,889,005	18.10
1872	738,309,549	18.10
1873	751,881,809	18.04
1874	776,083,031	18.13
1875	754,101,947	17.16
1876	727,609,388	16.12
1877	722,314,883	15.58
1878	729,132,634	15.32
1879	818,631,793	16.75
1880	973,382,228	19.41
1881	1,114,238,119	21.71
1882	1,174,290,419	22.37
1883	1,230,300,696	22.91
1884	1,243,925,969	22.65
1885	1,292,568,615	23.02
1886	1,252,700,525	21.82
1887	1,317,539,143	22.45
1888	1,372,170,870	22.88
1889	1,380,361,649	22.52
1890	1,429,251,270	22.82
1891	1,500,067,555	23.45

The circulation for 1892 is over $24 per capita.

These figures do not, in any case, include "minor coins"—that is, those of less value than 25 cents. In the figures for 1862, the due bills, tickets and other nondescript currency are not included. The one and two year notes of 1863, and the compound interest notes, are not included, because they were small in volume, and were absorbed from the circulation as investment securities very speedily. The 7-30s are not included, because they were not used as money. Gold coin, gold certificates and silver coin are not included from 1862 to 1878, because they were at a premium, and not used as money, but were bought and sold like any other commodity.

The "Demand Notes of 1861."

W. A. H., Stanberry, Mo., writes: "Democrats and Populists claim there were sixty million of the first issue of greenbacks which never dropped below par, but were always worth as much as gold; and give as a reason that they were full legal tender for all debts, while the rest had the exception clause on them. They are using this argument with a good deal of success that if sixty millions remained at par the rest would if the exception clause had not been put on."

The Blade has treated this exhaustively on its editorial page twice during the past year. There never was any issue of greenbacks of the kind named. What the do refer to was the "demand notes" of 1861. These were redeemable in gold, on demand, at the treasury. Whenever a man wanted gold for one, he could get it. They were receivable, the same as gold, for al. dues. As gold could be had for them at any time, they never depreciated, of course. The reason they never depreciated was not because they were receivable for all government dues, but because they were redeemable, on demand, in gold. Of course, if the government had run out of gold, they would have depreciated somewhat or would have all been bought up to pay duties with.

The first greenbacks were not issued till afterward. The greenback differed from those "demand notes" in two particulars: First, the greenback was not redeemable on demand; you could not get coin for it at the Treasury. Second, they were not receivable for duties. The first is the important point. If they had been redeemable on demand, a man could get them redeemed in gold, and paid his duties with that gold. So the "exception clause" was entirely unimportant.

Why were they not redeemable on demand? Because a tremendous war was going on, and the government had to take every means of getting money to carry it on. If they had been redeemable on demand, they would certainly have come back for redemption. But the government had not the coin to redeem them. There was nothing else could be done than to make them redeemable at the pleasure of Congress. That is, nothing was said on their face as to when they were to be redeemed. Hence, they could not be redeemed until Congress passed a law authorizing it.

But the hundreds of millions of bonds had to be made payable, principal and interest, in gold. The people of the United States, with nearly half the nation in rebellion, were not able to take all the bonds. They had not money enough (by "money" we mean the only real money—coin). It was necessary to borrow money abroad—that is, to find a market for the bonds in Europe. With the very life of the government trembling in the balance, every possible inducement had to be offered to foreign investors. The bonds were made payable, principal and interest, in gold. There had to be some means of raising this gold. With our home currency entirely paper, how could the Treasury get gold? It did it by requiring all customs duties to be paid in gold. Now, if the greenbacks had been receivable for customs duties, they would have flowed into the Treasury in a steady stream. We could not have met the gold interest on our bonds, and the war would have come to an end, and the South achieved its independence, simply because we could not raise money to carry on the war. So the exception clause was put on the greenbacks.

The greenback was simply a forced loan on the people. It was a very inferior kind of currency, and only the dire exigencies of the war caused the government to resort to it. The so-called "arguments" of the Populists are the veriest flapdoodle. It is a sad exhibition of the grossest ignorance of the people on financial matters, that they are gulled by the silly mouthings of a lot of demagogues, who have not knowledge enough to distinguish between folly and sense.

Pension Questions.

S. M. T., Miser, Tenn.: If a pensioner applies for an increase, and it is rejected, this will not be used against him if he should apply again for an increase. It will depend on the result of the examination. If a pensioner makes application for additional pension, he can not get a pension on a disability unless it is mentioned in his declaration.

A. S., Wakarusa, Kan.: If a soldier applies for an increase, and the board does not find the same disabilities as did the first one, that will not take his name off the pension rolls.

A. G. K., Madison, Wis., asks: "Has there been a law passed by Congress prohibiting money from being attached or garnisheed to pay debts of the pensioner? If so, please give the statute in which it may be found."

Section 4,747 Revised Statutes of the United States, reads as follows: "No sum of money due, or to become due, to any pensioner shall be liable to attachment, levy or seizure by or under any legal or equitable process whatever, whether the same remains with the pension office or any officer or agent thereof or is in the course of transmission to the pensioner entitled thereto, but shall inure wholly to the benefit of such pensioner." Section 4,745, Revised Statutes, provides that "any pledge, mortgage, sale, assignment or transfer of any right, claim or interest in pension which has been or may be hereafter granted, shall be void and of no effect, * * * and provides a penalty of $100, and the cost of prosecution upon any person who makes such pledge, mortgage, sale, etc., or who receives as a pledge, mortgage, sale, etc., any right, claim or interest in any pension or pension certificate which has been or may hereafter be granted or issued, or holds the same as collateral security. As we understand the matter, money in bank or property purchased with money received from the government as pension, may be attached, garnisheed or seized for the payment of debt. No attachment or seizure is legal until after the check has been converted into some other form of money or security, but after such conversion no distinction is made in money or property purchased with the pension money; it is subject to attachment and seizure the same as any other money or property.

Revolutionary Flags.

W. G., North Toledo, O.: The "rattlesnake flag," used before the stars and stripes were adopted, consisted of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with a rattlesnake displayed diagonally across it, and the motto, "Don't tread on me." The naval flag of 1776 was of yellow, with a coiled rattlesnake. The flag of 1776, used by the land forces, was composed of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, with a blue union in the corner, with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew—the former like a plus mark, the latter like the letter X. The former cross was red, the latter white.

Miscellaneous.

C. C. S., Milton, Pa.: We do not know the poem from which the lines are quoted.

C. W R., Swan, Mo.: The difference is, that Wright's figures, as quoted by Engel, were obtained in 1883; Cullom's, from Wright's report of last year.

C. S. H., Albion, Ill.: The duty on quinine was taken off by a Republican Congress. We do not recall who introduced the bill, nor is it of the least importance.

W. A. C., Jasper, Ark.: The English minister to the United States is Sir Julian Pauncefote, G. C. M. G., K. C. B., envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary. He resides, of course, at Washington.

J. H., Fairbury, Neb.: You will find the number of electoral votes which each state has in an editorial headed, "How Can Cleveland Win?" on the 4th page of this issue of the Weekly Blade.

W. N., Croton, O.: The assertion that Elwood tin plate stock was offered at a discount on the day of opening the works is a lie. The Blade had a representative there, and he knows it to be false.

R. L., Holbrook, Mich.: Sullivan and Mitchell fought in France, with bare knuckles, in a rain storm, a couple of years ago, and the fight was declared a draw. Don't send us questions about prize-fighting.

B. S., Morton, Md.: Our real opinion of the Presidential election is given in an editorial article headed, "How Can Cleveland Win?" on the 4th page of this issue of the Weekly Blade.

B. O. T., Five Point, Ala.: Nobody knows what became of John, the Baptist's head. There is no history of it worthy of credence, save the Biblical mention of its being presented to a dancing girl by the king.

H. W. Hickory Grove, Ky.: The duty on imported calico is 4½ to 6 cents a yard, depending on the number of threads to the square inch. Calico sells at 5 and 6 cents a yard to-day in Toledo, and costs as much in England as it does here.

A. K., Franklin Forks, Pa.: The charge that our manufacturers sell cheaper abroad than at home is a falsehood, which has been often exposed. We discussed it in full in "Free Trade Fallacies," last June.

H. W. H., Oberlin, Kan., objects to a recent editorial in The Blade entitled "No Government Loans." He adheres to the silly statements of People's party ranters, when he could go the nearest collector of internal revenue and ascertain the facts for himself.

C. M. H., Gamble's Store, N. C.: The Democratic party is the successor of the party to which Jefferson belonged in the same sense that the Republican party is the successor of the Whig party. Jefferson would be a Republican if he were alive to-day.

M. J. M., Linesville, O.: The year 1869 is a leap year. You probably mean the year 1900. No year ending in two ciphers is a leap year unless exactly divisible by 400. See rule in your arithmetic, under the table of time. The matter was fully discussed in the Bureau three or four months ago.

W. W., Hamilton, Ore.: You do not understand anything whatever about the rules of poetic composition. Study them, before you attempt to write poetry. Any good school grammar has a chapter on Prosody which you should study carefully. You use rhymes which are not allowable, also.

"Nebraska Girl," Elba Neb.: You will find the electoral vote in an editorial article, headed, "How Can Cleveland Win?" on the 4th page of this issue of the Weekly Blade. The President is elected by the states, not by the territories. The people living there and in the District of Columbia, have no voice in the choice of a President.

K. H. K., Paradise, Wash.: We have no doubt the letters of Jerry Simpson, of which you send a clipping, are correct and authentic. Why not? Jerry is a man of limited education, and used to be a vessel master here in Toledo. No Toledo laboring man would vote for him, because he was the bitter opponent of the Sailors' union, and would not employ an union sailor on the vessel he commanded.

B. S., Torch Lake, Mich.: Col. McClure wanted a joint debate with McKinley, as a mode of advertising his newspaper. McKinley referred him to the Republican committee, which makes his assignments. The committee refused to allow McKinley to spend his time in advertising McClure's paper. McKinley made a speech in Pennsylvania. McClure made a free trade speech the next night. That is all there is of it.

—No Other Sarsaparilla possesses the Combination, Proportion and Process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

Recent Literature.

Latest Volumes to Be Found on the Blade Book Table.

"An Erring Woman's Love," is a collection of poems by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, the author of "Poems of Passion," and published by Lovell, Coryell & Co., 47 East Tenth street, New York City. The first poem gives the name to the volume, and the title explains its drift.

"Ralph Ryder of Brent," by Florence Warden, author of "A Witch of the Hill," etc., is published by the National Book company, 6 Mission Place, New York City. It is a highly-colored, sensational story of English scenes and English sharacters of course. There is a mystery which comes near causing the life misery of the heroine and her husband.

"Captain Davy's Honeymoon," by Hall Caine, the author of "The Deemster," is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York City. It is a pretty story, in which Irish pathos and wit are intermingled.

Macmillan & Co., New York, publish "The Naulahka," further described as "A Story of West and East." This story was written in collaboration by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, it being the last work done by the latter before his death. That it is as good as either could have written alone few who read it will believe.

Lovers of music will read with interest a little book entitled "Music and Its Masters," by Anton Rubenstein, which is published by Chas. H. Sergel & Co., Chicago. It gives much information about those masters of harmonies to whom the world owes so much, and also much in regard to music itself that will be read with interest and benefit.

From Lovell, Coryell & Co., New York, comes "An Edinburg Eleven," further described as "Pencil Portraits from College Life," by J. M. Barrie, the well-known author of "A Window in Thrums," etc. It is as the title indicates, made up of pencil sketches of eleven prominent men of Edinburgh, and very delightful they are, giving one an excellent idea of the individuals thus presented to the reader.

"A Close Shave or How Major Flagg Won His Bet," by Thomas W. Knox, author of "The Boy Travelers," "The Young Nimrods," "Overland Through Asia," etc., will find many readers among boys and girls, as it is well and brightly written, the object of the story being to show the possibility of making a journey around the world in 70 days from the time of starting. Published by the Price McGill Co., 350 and 352 Shelby street, St. Paul, Minn.

"A Soul From Pudge's Corners," by Jessie F. O'Donnell, author of "Heart Lyrics," "Love Poems of Three Centuries," etc., proves Miss O'Donnell to be an interesting writer of short stories, which are entertaining without being extravagant. George W. Dillingham, publisher, New York.

"Prince Schamyl's Wooing, a Story of the Russo-Turkish War," by Richard Henry Savage, author of "My Official Wife," "The Little Lady of Lagunitas," etc., is a well-conceived sensational story told with delightful spirit, but lacking in delicacy of touch and high sentiment. Home Pub. Co., 3 East Fourteenth street, New York.

"A Blue Stocking," by Mrs. Annie Edwards, author of "Phillip Sarnscliffe," "Susan Fielding," "Archie Lovell," etc., is a very prettily written tale with a well developed plot, the interest of which holds the attention of the reader to the end. G. W. Dillingham, publisher, 33 West Twenty-third street, New York.

"A Woman's Web," by C. V. Maitland, is developed upon a dramatic plot, the pretty love story of two young people with its denouement being the bright thread woven through the tale. G. W. Dillingham, publisher, 33 West Twenty-third street, New York.

"A Mad Tour," by Mrs. J. H. Riddle, author of "Princess Sunshine," "My First Love and My Last Love," "A Life's Assize," etc., is a most breezy and charmingly written story of adventures befalling two "happy-go-lucky" mortals during a tramp over Europe. The book is published by the United States Book company, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth street, New York city.

There are sweet pickles and sour pickles, but the "Mixed Pickles" which Mrs. Raymond has so entertainingly put up for the delectation of the young are a German family who bear the romantic name of Pickel, and who are brought by an easy-going, good-natured brother of their father's to visit their American grandmother. T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York and Boston.

"Nellie Kinnard's Kingdom," by Amanda M. Douglas, author of the "Kathie Stories;" "Heirs of Bradley House;" etc., is a story pure in sentiment, interesting in the development of the plot, and the characters natural and well sustained throughout the story. Lee & Shepard, publishers, 10 Milk street, Boston, Mass.

"The Noble Sex," by Florence Marryat, is an ingenious and well told story of modern English life. The volume is prettily bound in pale blue and gray, and is published by The Havendon company, 17 and 19 Waverly Place, New York, N. Y.

"Shoemaker's Best Selections for Readings and Recitations," has completed its twentieth number. Teachers, speakers published. The Penn Publishing Co., 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia.

"Sunday School Selections," comprising a wide range of readings and recitations adapted to all gatherings of a moral or religious character, is edited by John H. Bechtel, and published by the Penn Co., 1020 Arch street, Philadelphia.

From the French of Claude Tillier, comes "My Uncle Benjamin," translated by Benjamin R. Tucker. A novel lated by Benjamin R. Tucker. The author, a child of the French revolution, lived and died early in the nineteenth century. The Price McGill company, publishers, St. Paul, Minn.

which despite the pessimism with which it opens and the pathos with which it closes, yet takes rank as a work of philosophy, of progress and of humor. The author, a child of the French revolution, lived and died early in the nineteenth century. The price McGill company, publishers, St. Paul, Minn.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE,

A Brain and Nerve Food,

for lecturers, teachers, students, clergymen, lawyers, and brain-workers generally.

A Story of Henry Bergh.

In some way the area of the power of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals seems to be circumscribed since the death of Henry Bergh. Mr. Bergh did not hesitate to empty an overcrowded car on a hot day, and if he oppressed at times his fellow man in his zeal for the animal it was a fault that leaned toward virtue's side. There was no animal so insignificant whose sufferings reported to him were not immediately relieved. There was no argument then with uniformed attaches over the society's jurisdiction. Mr Bergh brought sentiment to his work; it was not a business.

One morning Judge Daly hurried around to the office of the society to obtain assistance for a cat that having climbed up a tree could not climb down, and was likely to starve. Mr. Bergh was all concern.

"But I should tell you, Mr. Bergh," said Judge Daly, "the cat went up the tree to catch birds."

"My dear judge," responded Mr. Bergh, hurrying a messenger to the rescue, "it will never do to inquire too closely into the motives of cats."

Count Rantzau, of Germany.

Count Rantzau, the son-in-law of Prince Bismarck, who recently resigned his position as German minister to Holland on account of the government's attitude toward his father-in-law, is married to the only daughter of the ex-chancellor. He was formerly minister to the Bavarian court at Munich, but was transferred to the more important post a few years ago. Although a good, conscientious official he is not considered especially brilliant. His wife, however, is by all odds the cleverest child of the great prince. She inherited many of the qualities of her father, is deeply read and very witty. She is an exceedingly large, fine-looking woman, whose features are almost masculine. Before her marriage to the count she was deeply in love with a young Prussian nobleman, who died a short time before the proposed wedding. Several children have blessed her union with Count Rantzau.

Autumn Leaves.

"Oh, dry up!" as autumn said the leaf.

"I'm not as green as I was," replied the leaf, "so I'll take your advice."

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Erythema of the Heels.

R. F. S., Missouri: Your mare has the disease named. Poultice the part with linseed meal, the poultice to be applied warm. This should be done for a full day. Then wash off with warm water and castile soap. Dry the part carefully and apply some of the following twice a day: Acetate of lead, 1 oz.; sulphate of zinc, 1-2 oz.; water, 1 pt. A soft feather is a good thing to put the remedy on the cracks with. As the cracks are on the pastern joints and near the heels, it will be well for you to wrap the part with soft linen or muslin to keep out dust. Give gentle exercise, but avoid muddy roads. The part affected must not be permitted to get wet. Feed on good, sweet hay and oats, but moderately of corn. Put an ounce of saltpetre once a day in the drinking water for about four or five days. This, with gentle exercise, will tend to reduce the swelling in the leg.

The Best Oil for Harness.

F. W. C., Georgia: Of the various applications to keep harness soft and prevent it from cracking nothing excels castor oil, colored with lampblack. Neatsfoot oil is frequently used, but, like lard and other oils, it is too penetrating, and results in rotting the leather. Harness that has been used for a length of time may be limbered up with lard oil, but the tenacity is lost. Harness that is anything like new should be washed with soap and warm water, dried and then have an application of castor oil. When there is a wearing off, re-apply. This oil will not enter the pores of the leather deeply, but will soften it. It should not be rubbed on the leather in large quantity. A moderate application is all that is necessary. Lard and beef tallow, equal parts, applied warm, is a good application for old harness.

The Bayberry Tree—An Unproductive Apple Tree.

H. C., New York: The editor has never read of, or seen a case where the bayberry (myrica cerifera) communicated smut or rust to various kinds of grain in the vicinity in which it grew. Smut is a dark brown or blackish parasitic fungus which grows upon the head and destroys the grain. Rust affects the straw of wheat while the grain is forming, and before it is fully matured. It is almost always present in the field, but is not extensively injurious, except in muggy, close, showery and hot weather. The straw then bursts from the exuberance of the sap, which is seen to exude, and a crust of iron-colored rust is formed in longitudinal ridges on the stalk. Rust is a fungus or minute parasitic plant. If your bayberry has plenty of sunlight to prevent humidity, the editor is of the opinion that unless you wish to destroy it for some other reason, that you should not get rid of it on account of smut or rust. Your 20-year old apple tree very likely needs attention at the roots. The soil should be stirred up and enriched. Finely ground bone and potash are excellent to be applied at the rate of about five pounds of the former to two of the latter. This is considering that the soil is good; if not, add 1-2 lb. nitrate of soda. Some growers have great faith in a stirring of the soil in the fall and applying well rotted barnyard manure and iron filings.

Food of the Robin.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment station has investigated the robin, to see if he does more harm than good, and vice versa. The stomachs of 201 robins were examined that were shot for the purpose, and the question has been left undecided. When berries are abundant, he lives on them almost exclusively, and when nothing else offers, he subsists on seeds. Robins shot in March were found to have eaten but little else than asparagus berries, which were abundant on the station grounds. In April the larvae of several species of insects were found in their stomachs. In June insect food was particularly given up for berries, and in July but little else besides berries was taken. Of the 201 birds shot, it was found that half of the insect and other food taken by them was beneficial, less than one-fourth was injurious insects, while the remainder was classed as natural; that is, is not known to do either good or harm. The report says: "The berry grower has much to complain of against the robin, and but very little to thank him for, while those who do not grow fruit have reason to regard the robin quite as much a friend as an enemy. * * * When the fruit grower becomes aware that the robin is overreaching him there ought to be no question as to the legality of defending one's premises. There is no occasion to attempt the extermination of the robin, but there does seem to be good reason for trying to keep it in check, even though sentiment pleads the other course. If fruit growers choose to secure legislative action favorable to themselves regarding the robin the facts in the case would seem to bear them out in doing so."

Storing Potatoes.

The country gentleman has the annexed regarding the storing of potatoes: We offered a few suggestions several weeks since on digging and storing potatoes preparatory to wintering them. The leading points were to dig them as soon as they stopped growing, or even sooner if necessary to prevent rotting, and to have them housed when perfectly clean. Next, to store them temporarily till near the approach of winter, in a cool outhouse, or other equally suitable place; and lastly, to deposit them in the cellar to remain through all the cold weather of the winter. All this work must be controlled in some degree by circumstances. For example, many cellars are too warm through nearly all the autumn months, and if the potatoes are placed in them by the first of September, the heat will favor and promote rotting, and it sometimes happens that when large quantities have been stored in cellars, the heated air has spoiled large portions, and it has become necessary to take them all out, wash the soil, which has been allowed to adhere to them, or place them in barns or outbuildings, until cool weather with night frosts was upon them. Other cellars are so cold, that no harm has arisen from storing them at once. Then again, seasons vary. The month of August has been unusually dry, and the tubers when dug came out of the soil in a condition not favoring decay. On the contrary, wet weather, coating the potatoes with mud, renders additional labor requisite to remove the soil from them before final storing.

Ventilation must differ in degree with the surrounding circumstances. If the potatoes are perfectly clean, sufficiently cool, and in a cool apartment, very little after ventilation is needed; but on the contrary, if wet and muddy, occupying a warm cellar and with some of them decaying and filling the air with the odor of decay then ventilation to carry off this bad air will be important in connection with other remedies.

The question is asked, "When is the best month and when the best time in the month to dig potatoes and how long may they be left out before storing in the cellar for the winter?" The right time to dig is as soon as the plants have ceased growing and when the edges of the leaves begin to wither, before the leaves themselves are dead and dry. This time will vary greatly with the variety of the potato, whether early or late; with the season, and with early or late, with the season, and with early or 42 degrees and 43 degees, it will commonly be before the end of August. Generally, in this latitude (New York), but varying with the locality, aspect and altitude, the crop should be in the cellar by the first day of November.

The facts stated in preceding remarks are the results of many long years of experience, but there may be circumstances and conditions that may materially vary their results, rendering it necessary to apply all rules intelligently.

Mildew on Grapes.

Mrs. McC., Michigan: Your vines seem to be attacked by that form of grape disease known as powdering mildew. For either this, black rot or anthracnose there are but four fungicides depended upon. The one most generally in favor is the Bordeaux mixture, the formula of which is: Six pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds of lime to 22 gallons of water. The copper should be well dissolved before stirring in the lime. Of course you can use this proportion more or less according to the vines to be sprinkled. Sprinkle first about the time the leaves begin to show, and two or three times afterward. It requires about 1 1-2 qts. of the liquid for three applications to a single vine. For a few vines it may be sprinkled on with a whisp broom; for moderate number a $1.50 brass syringe will answer; for 10 to 20 acres the knapsack pumps may be used. Clear away all underbrush and leaves, and open up the vines so that the sun can shine through them. (Mrs. McC. says: "I will tell you what I tried on a peach tree to cure it of the yellows. I dug a trench about six inches from the tree and put in a panful of unslacked lime. The result was that the tree was sound. The fruit split open. There was not a whole peach or pit on the tree. The lime should be covered and if dry, wet it.)

Winter Care of Bees.

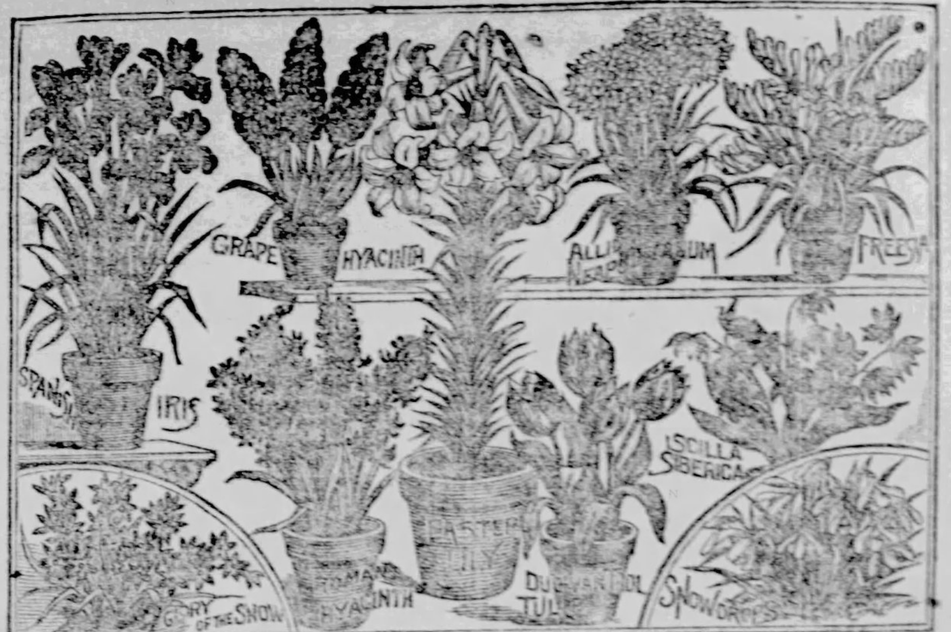
Mrs. L. Harrison, in Orange Judd Farmer, says:

Every farmer and bee-keeper who expects to succeed in his calling, should train his mind to observe. Few do it. Seeing humble bees humming over the clover heads to insure a crop of seeds, he looks upon them as his enemies, and destroys their nests for fear they will sting him or his horses. The clovers are grand forage plants and can not be had without bees to fertilize the seed. A bee-keeper can not succeed in his calling without close observation. He must know when plants in his locality blossom, how colonies act when about to swarm, whether his colonies are populous or otherwise, whether healthy or diseased. If bees are driving out the drones, he knows honey has failed and if brood is taken out bees are starving. Winter honey for one colony. How much honey is necessary to winter a colony? That depends—well let us see what "Deutsche Imker" has to say about it. "Honey consumed by a colony wintered out-doors, averages for October 2 lbs., for November 1 lb., December 1 lb., January 2 lbs., February 3 lbs., March 4 lbs., April 6 lbs.; total, 19 pounds." Now I do not know what kind of a climate the bees have that winter upon 19 lbs., and whether they are large or small colonies. When the weather is very cold, bees exercise in the hive and eat to keep warm, and during mild winters take frequent flights in the open air and return with keen appetites. Nineteens pounds may do in "Deutscheland," but not in the Northern and Middle states of North America. It used to be said in Illinois cattle would winter without feed, but live on browse. They eked out an existence, but had to be lifted up in the spring, and humane farmers could not see the beauty or utility of such wintering. They put up hay and raised grain to feed them when grass was covered with snow and ice. Since bees are so wise and provident, a colony might live over on nineteen pounds, but they would take the precaution to raise very few mouths to feed, and would not be populous in time to be profitable. I would not risk less than 25 pounds, and would prefer 40. As there has been so little increase during the honey season, I do not apprehend that there will be a necessity for much feeding, to insure sufficient stores for this winter. The hive that we use is the eight frame Langstroth, and no honey is ever taken from lower part.

In my early days of bee-keeping, I weighed an empty hive and frames and then one containing bees, honey and pollen and from the latter deducted weight of hive and frames to ascertain the amount of honey. The weight of bees, pollen and propolis was estimated. I finally concluded that as I had to guess so much, I might as well guess all, and have done so since. When the surplus is removed, I look down between the combs, and lift the end of the hive, and if it is light, feed it until in my judgment it has a sufficiency. Mr. Doolittle, who is a veteran, and a very successful bee-keeper, recommends that the bees be brushed from the combs, which are afterward weighed to ascertain the amount of honey they contain. By this method only the pollen can be estimated. If I should do this, after the honey harvest is past, there would be a streak of lightning around the apiary that I would not enjoy. When Mr. Doolittle weighs the combs, he equalizes them, as some colonies have more than they need. How to make winter bees feed. Into 15 pounds of boiling water sift 30 pounds of granulated sugar, stirring constantly; when it is all in and boils, stir in 5 pounds of extracted honey, to prevent granulation; have tried tartaric acid and vinegar for this purpose, but it is not very satisfactory, as I have had syrup harden in the cells, so that even robbers could not get it out. There are many different kinds of feeders, but any household utensil that will hold syrup, will answer the purpose, if filled with floats to prevent drowning, such as cut straw or shavings. Small tin basins will answer the purpose by having cheese-cloth tied loosely over them, so that it will settle down upon the surface as the liquid is taken out. Bees will feed around the edge of wooden bowls of syrup and not one get drowned, as they can grip hold of wood, but not of tin, glass or earthenware. The feeding should be done in the upper story of a hive, in such a way that no bees can gain access to it from the outside or robbing will be induced.

A Decorative Girl.

The coal scuttle is painted blue and white,
The rolling pin is gilded on the wall,
And cushions on the furniture are tied
With ribbon bowknots fastened over all.
I cannot find my bootjack anywhere—
No doubt among the bric-a-brac it lays,
And why is all this thus? I hear you ask.
Our daughter has the decorative craze!



LOVELY WINTER FLOWERS

For only 30 cents we will send by mail, postpaid, the following 10 elegant Bulbs which may be potted at once for winter blooming in your window, or planted in the garden for early Spring blooming:

1 Bulb Bermuda Easter Lily, the grandest winter flower, enormous white, sweet scented blossoms.
1 Bulb Roman Hyacinth, bears several spikes of beautiful white blossoms, very fragrant.
1 Bulb Grape Hyacinth, produces spikes of the most beautiful blue flowers.
1 Bulb Freesia, very fragrant, large white and yellow blossoms, in wonderful profusion.
1 Bulb Tulip, Duc Van Thol, beautiful intense scarlet; blooms very early.
1 Bulb Allium Neap., large clusters of snow-white blossoms, free bloomer.
1 Bulb Giant Snowdrop, great, drooping, waxy-white flowers of unsurpassed beauty.
1 Bulb Scilla, sprays of deep sky-blue blossoms of great beauty.
1 Bulb Spanish Iris, a lovely flower of various colors and a profuse bloomer.
1 Bulb Glory of the Snow, long sprays of large, light-blue flowers with white center.

Also our Superb Catalogue of Bulbs and Plants for Fall planting and Winter blooming, and a sample copy of THE MAYFLOWER with two elegant large colored plates. All the above for only 30 cents, postpaid. These 10 rare bulbs (worth 75 cents) are grand bloomers either for the house or garden. We send them for 30 cents only to introduce them. Get your neighbors to send with you and we will send 4 of these collections for $1.00. Directions for culture sent with each lot.

ALSO THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL OFFERS BY MAIL POSTPAID.

10 Mixed Tulips, double or single	40c	6 Giant Bermuda Freesias, mixed	15c
12 Mixed Parrot Tulips	35c	5 Grand Lilies, 5 sorts, including Auratum	50c
6 Mixed Hyacinths, double or single	50c	5 Fine named Cacti, different sorts	50c
6 Pompon Hyacinths, mixed, elegant	25c	4 New Perpetual Blooming Plants, fine winter bloomers	50c
25 Fine Mixed Crocus, all colors	20c	5 Lovely Everblooming Roses, 5 sorts	50c

OUR FALL CATALOGUE for 1892. A superb work of Art, large and illustrated, with colored plate, will be sent to any one on receipt of 5 cents. We offer the finest stock of Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Lilies, Freesias, etc., and scores of rare new Bulbs and Plants for fall planting and winter blooming, also choice Shrubs and Fruits. It is the most beautiful and complete Catalogue of the kind ever issued. We want agents in every town to take subscribers for our beautiful Monthly Horticultural Paper (32 pages), THE MAYFLOWER, 50 cents per year. Liberal premiums. Sample copy free. Address **JOHN LEWIS CHILDS, Floral Park, N. Y.**

Mrs. Sutherland.

I Had Goitre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the goitre and rheumatism, I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have a letter thanking me for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured."
MRS. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS act easily, yet promptly and efficiently on the liver and bowels. 25c.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

Illuminated ice is one of the favorite table decorations for banquets given on warm evenings, and a refreshing and novel arrangement it proves. A circular tower, made of blocks of ice, illuminated by electricity from the inside, is placed upon a white metal slab, with decorations of frosted ivy and holly thrown carelessly over its glittering rounded walls.

A unique divan is the result of an original woman's fancy. It is in the shape of a graceful boat, with dull crimson curtains piled high through the center, and forming the cosiest of lounging places. The crimson rudder lines control an electric lamp at the prow held in the hand of a sea maiden, which when glowing falls gratefully upon the book of any lounger who secures this pleasant nook, and is easily extinguished when two people are exchanging confidences in the shadow of the palms which conceal its occupants.

The sash curtains of fashionable houses present interesting studies in old lace just now; all the patterns of old Venetian point Florentine designs, and Louis XIV. varieties, besides beautiful examples of old cut work, that link between lace and embroidery, appearing at the windows of the mansions in the fashionable quarter. Still, when a succession of these windows with their elaborate curtains is interrupted by a house where the sashes are hung with folds of sheer white muslin, with fluted or scalloped ruffles, it is this house that is remembered most pleasantly.

Now that leather forms so important an element of decorative work, the economical woman will, in her day and generation, save up her old gloves of all light tints, because she knows that by ripping the wrists and washing them up in gasoline she can make the daintiest card cases, book covers, photograph frames, and tobacco pouches in the list. It only needs a few stitches by the clever needlewoman, a few strokes of the brush by the skilled artist, to transform the cast-off glove into a thing of beauty, if not a joy forever. And there might be some one foolish enough to care all the more for the gift you present because it was made of the gloves you had worn—so much sentiment has ever been attached to a woman's glove. It was for a woman's glove that the lover in the poem risked his life in the lion's cage, and it has been a woman's glove that many a knight has bound upon his spear for a talisman in the lists of honor and glory.

With but little trouble and no great expense one of the convenient little trunks generally included in the possessions of most women may be transformed into an ornamental affair quite effective at the foot of one's bed or in a window. It is most convenient as a receptacle for the thousand-and-one things in a woman's wardrobe which do not seem to belong anywhere and are always in the way. Of course, a round-topped trunk lends itself most gracefully to the scheme, but most uncompromising square ones may be padded and converted into really handsome pieces of furniture. Choosing suede, velvet or any of the handsome materials used for fancy work in dull rich tints, straps of ivory cloth are embroidered in gold thread, pale rose and blue silk, and a bold conventional design is wrought with heavy silk and metallic threads upon the cover itself. Metal drop handles at the sides and a metal lock finish the cover, which will closely resemble the handsome velvet-covered marriage coffers seen so often in an Italian palazzo. The trunk, when finished, may do duty even in the family sitting room as a receptacle for books and papers, work basket, and the countless disorderly but necessary comforts of a room.

Expensive English Sport.

About four millions and a half sterling are spent on hunting in Great Britain and Ireland, independent of the expenses of carriage horses, covered hacks and traveling expenses. There are 330 packs of hounds, and about 100,000 horses are required to follow them.

WHEN NATURE

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

GALLUS GIRLS.

Of all the freaks of woman's mind
This one defies analysis,
The one that led her on to bind
Her shoulders down with gallowses.

She's sweet, she's neat, she's "simply grand,"
But yet a prey to fallacies;
Oh, "perfect woman, nobly planned,"
Why mar the plan with gallowses?

The Hebes fair, oh, where are they?
Or e'en the glass-eyed Pallases?
Gone, skipped, vamosed. For now's the day
Of the mannish girl in gallowses.
—Indianapolis Journal.

Bismarck's Favorite Son.

Prince Bismarck's favorite son is said not to be the elder, Count Herbert, but the younger, Count William. "Bill" Bismarck is married to his first cousin, Prince Bismarck's only sister's child. It has been a great disappointment to the ex-chancellor that no male child has been born of this union, the countess having blessed her husband with two girls. When the first child, Irene, was born at Hanau, Count "Bill" announced the fact to his father as follows: "This time a girl." To which the prince replied: "I forgive you this time, but next time see it is a boy."

—Hall's Hair Renewer cures dandruff and scalp affection; also all cases of baldness when the glands which feed the roots of the hair are not closed up.

At the Summer Hotel.

Mrs. Livingston (to her sons, whose well-brushed hair and clothes contrast with their unwashed faces)—"Why, boys, why didn't you take your bath this morning? Marie says your towels aren't even unfolded and your pitchers are full."

One of the Boys—"Why, mamma, it said on our door: 'No washing allowed in the rooms,' so, of course, we couldn't take a bath."—Life.

One Woman's Work.

Miss Elizabeth Ney, of Hempstead, Tex., a descendant of Marshal Ney, of France, will execute in marble the statues of a number of Texas heroes for exhibition at the World's Fair.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Talmage's Sermon.

TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

The Staff Officers of the Campaign Which Finally Conquered the World Were Fishermen, Chosen Because They Were Hardy.

Since his return from Europe, Dr. Talmage has faced audiences unusually large and enthusiastic, who are attracted to the Tabernacle no less by the potent eloquence of the preacher than through a desire to hear from his own lips the message of thanks entrusted to him by the czar to the contributors of the Christian Herald famine cargo, which he and Mr. Klopsch conveyed to Russia in the steamer Leo. It is understood that Dr. Talmage has in preparation a full account of the mission to Russia, as well as his own preaching tour to Germany, England, Scotland and Ireland. The text Sunday morning was taken from Luke v. 4, "Launch out into the deep."

Christ, starting on the campaign of the world's conquest, was selecting his staff officers. There were plenty of students with high foreheads and white hands, and intellectual faces, and fine tastes, in Rome and in Jerusalem. Christ might have called into the apostleship twelve book-worms, or twelve rhetoricians, or twelve artists. Instead, he takes a group of men who had never made a speech, never taken a lesson in belles lettres, never been sick enough to make them look delicate—their hands broad, clumsy and hard-knuckled. He chose fishermen, among other reasons, I believe, because they were physically hardy. Rowing makes strong arms and stout chests. Much climbing of rat-lines makes one's head steady. A Gallilee tempest wrestled men into gymnasts. The opening work of the church was rough work. Christ did not want twelve invalids hanging about him, complaining all the time how badly they felt. He leaves the delicate students at Jerusalem and Rome for their mothers and aunts to take care of, and goes down to the sea-shore and out of the toughest material makes an apostleship. The ministry need more corporeal vigor than any other class. Fine minds and good intentions are important, but there must be physical force to back them. The intellectual mill-wheel may be well-built and the grist good, but there must be enough blood in the mill-race to turn the one and to grind the other.

He chose fishermen, also, because they were used to hard knocks. The man who cannot stand assault is not fit for the ministry. It always has been and always will be rough work; and the man who, at every censure or caricature, sits down to cry, had better be at some other work. It is no place for ecclesiastical doll-babies. A man who cannot preach because he has forgotten his manuscript or lost his spectacles, ought not to preach at all. Heaven deliver the church from a ministry that preach in kid gloves, and from sermons in black moroco covers! These fishermen were rough and ready. They had been in the severest of the colleges. When they were knocked over by the main boom of the ship, they entered the "Sophomore;" when washed off by a great wave, they entered the "Junior;" when floating for two days, without food or drink, on a plank, they came to the "Senior;" and, when, at last, their ship dashed on the beach in a midnight hurricane, they graduated with the first honor.

My text finds Jesus on shipboard with one of these bronzed men—Simon by name. This fisherman had been sweeping his net in shoal water. "Push out," says Christ; "what is the use of hugging the shore in this boat? Here is a lake twelve miles long and six wide, and it is all populated—just waiting for the sweep of your net. Launch out into the deep."

The advice that my Lord gave to Simon is as appropriate for us all in a spiritual sense. This fact is that most of us are just paddling along the shore. We are afraid to venture out into the great deeps of God and Christian experience. We think that the boat will be upset, or that we cannot "clew down the mizzen topsail," and our cowardice makes us poor fishermen. I think I hear the voice of the Christ commanding us, as he did Simon, on that day when bright Galilee set in among the green hills of Palestine, like water flashing in an emerald cup: "Launch out into the deep."

This divine counsel comes, first, to all those who are paddling in the margin of Bible research.

Walk up and down this Bible domain. Try every path. Plunge in at the prophecies and come out at the epistles. Go with the patriarchs until you meet the evangelists. Rummage and ransack, as children who are not satisfied when they come to a new house, until they know what is in every room, and into what every door opens. Open every jewel casket. Examine the skylights. Forever be asking questions. Put to a higher use than was intended the Oriental proverb: "Hold all the skirts of thy mantle extended when Heaven is raining gold."

Passing from Bonn to Coblentz on the Rhine, the scenery is comparatively tame. But from Coblentz to Mayence it is enchanting. You sit on deck, and feel as if this last flash of beauty must exhaust the scene; but in a moment there is a turn in the river, which covers up the former view with more luxuriant vineyards, and more defiant castles, and bolder bluffs, vine-wreathed, and grapes so ripe that if the hills be touched, they would bleed their rich life away into the bowels of Bingen and Hockheimer. Here and there, there are streams of water melting into the river, like smaller joys swallowed in the bosom of a great gladness. And when night begins to throw its black mantle over the shoulder of the hills, you are approaching disembarkation at Mayence, the lights along the shore fairly bewitch the scene with their beauty, giving one a thrill that he feels but once, yet that lasts him forever. So this river of God's word is not a straight stream, but a winding splendor—at every turn new wonders to attract, still riper vintage pressing to the brink, and crowded with castles of strength (Stolzenfels and Johnnisberger as nothing compared with the strong tower into which the righteous run and are saved), and our disembarkation at last, in the evening, amidst the lights that gleam from the shore of heaven. The trouble is that the vast majority of Bible voyagers stop at Coblentz, where the chief glories begin.

The sea of God's word is not like Gennesaret, twelve miles by six, but boundless; and in any one direction you can sail on forever. Why, then, confine yourself to a short psalm, or to a few verses of an epistle? The largest fish are not near the shore. Hoist all sail to the winds of heaven. Take hold of both oars, and pull away. Be like some of the whalers that went out from New Bedford or Portsmouth, to be gone two or three years. Yea, calculate on a lifetime voyage. You do not want to land until you land in heaven. Sail away, on ye mariners, for eternity! Launch out into the deep.

The text is appropriate to all Christians of shallow experience. Doubts and fears have in our day been almost elected to the parliament of Christian graces. Some consider it a bad sign not to have any doubts. Doubts and fears are not signs of health, but festers and carbuncles. You have a valuable house or farm. It is suggested that the title is not good. You employ counsel. You have the deeds examined. You search the records for mortgages, judgments, and liens. You are not satisfied until you have a certificate signed by the great seal of the state, assuring you that your title is good. Yet how many leave their title to heaven an undecided matter! Why do you not go to the records and find out? Give yourself no rest, day or night, until you can read your title clear to mansions in the skies.

Christian character is to come up to higher standards. We have now to hunt through our library to find one Robert McCheyne, or one Edward Payson, or one Harlan Page.

The text is appropriate to all who are engaged in Christian work. The church of God has been fishing along the shore. We set our net in a good, calm place, and in sight of a fine chapel, and we go down every Sunday to see if the fish have been wise enough to come into our net.

The whole policy of the church of God is to be changed. Instead of chiefly looking after the few who have become Christians, our chief efforts will be for those outside. If, after a man is converted, he can not take care of himself, I am not going to take care of him. If he thinks that I am going to stand and pat him on the back, and feed him out of an elegant spoon, and watch him so that he does not get into a draught of worldliness, he is much mistaken. We have in our churches a great mass of helpless, inane professors, who are doing nothing for themselves or for others, who want us to stop and nurse them! They are so troubled with doubt as to whether they are Christians or not. The doubt is settled. They are not Christians. The best we can do with these fishes is to throw them back into the stream, and go after them again with the gospel net.

"Go into all the world and preach the Gospel," says Christ; into the factory, the engine house, the club room, into the houses of the sick, into the dark lane, into the damp cellar, into the cold garret, into the dismal prison. Let every man, woman and child know that Jesus died, and that the gate of heaven is wide open. With the Bible in one pocket and the hymn book in another pocket, and a loaf of bread under your arm, launch out into the great deep of this world's wretchedness.

The text is appropriate to all the unforgiven. Every sinner would come to God if he thought that he might come just as he is. People talk as though the pardon of God were a narrow river like the Kennebec or the Thames, and that their sins draw too much water to enter it. No; it is not a river, nor a bay, but a sea. I should like to persuade you to launch out into the great deep of God's mercy.

The Bible's promises to join hands, and the circle they make will compass all your sins, and all your temptations, and all your sorrows. The round table of King Arthur and his knights had room for only thirteen banqueters; but the round table of God's supply is large enough for all the present inhabitants of earth and heaven to sit at, and for the still mightier populations that are yet to be.

Do not sail coastwise along your old habits and old sins. Keep clear of the shore. Go out where the water is deepest. "Oh, for the mid-sea of God's mercy!" "Be it known unto you, men and brethren, that through this man is preached unto you forgiveness of sins." I preach it with as much confidence to the 80-year-old transgressor as to the maiden. Though your sins were blood-red, they shall be snow-white. The more ragged the prodigal, the more compassionate the father. Do you say that you are too bad? The high-water mark of God's pardon is higher than all your transgressions. "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin." Do you say that your heart is hard? Suppose it were ten times harder. Do you say that your iniquity is long-continued? Suppose it were ten times longer. Do you say that your crimes are black? Suppose that they were ten times blacker. Is there any lion that this Samson cannot slay? Is there any fortress that this Conqueror cannot take? Is there any sin this Redeemer cannot pardon?

Dr. Prime in his book of wonderful interest entitled "Around the World," describes a tomb in India of marvelous architecture. Twenty thousand men were 22 years in erecting that and the buildings around it. Standing in that tomb, if you speak or sing, after you have ceased you hear the echo coming from the height of 150 feet. It is not like other echoes. The sound is drawn out in sweet prolongation, as though the angels of God were chanting on the wing. How many souls in the tomb of sin will lift up the voice of penitence and prayer? If now they would cry unto God the echo would drop from afar—not struck from the marble cupola of an earthly mausoleum, but sounding back from the warm heart of angels flying with the news, for there is joy among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth!

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

This Great Cough Cure, this successful Consumption Cure, is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee. If you have a Cough, Sore Throat or Bronchitis, use it, for it will cure you. If your child has the Croup or Whooping Cough, use it promptly and relief is sure. If you dread that insidious disease, Consumption, Don't Fail to use it. 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00.

Cures Scrofula

Mrs. E. J. Rowell, Medford, Mass., says her mother has been cured of Scrofula by the use of four bottles of S.S.S. after having had much other treatment, and being reduced to quite a low condition of health, as it was thought she could not live.

INHERITED SCROFULA.

S.S.S. Cured my little boy of hereditary Scrofula, which appeared all over his face. For a year I had given up all hope of his recovery, when finally I was induced to use S.S.S. A few bottles cured him, and no symptoms of the disease remain. MRS. T. L. MATHERS, Matherville, Miss.

Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

CHOLERA.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

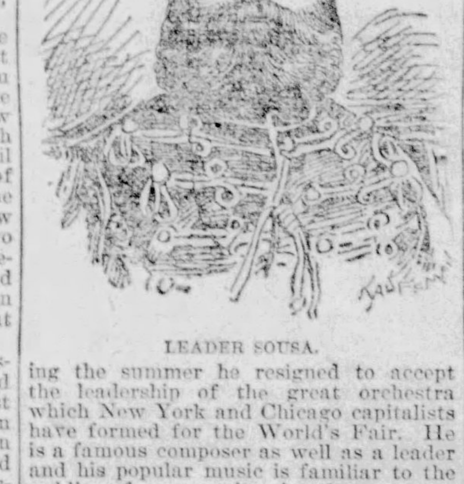
The cholera microbe will not live in acid solutions, and Horsford's Acid Phosphate is recommended as the most desirable acid for use as a remedy or preventive because of its beneficial effect on the nerves and process of digestion, as well as its tonic and general strengthing effect on the whole system.

Half a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, with sugar if desired, makes a palatable drink.

JOHN PHILIP SOUSA,

The Greatest Living Band Leader in the United States.

John Philip Sousa, until recently the leader of the famous marine band of Washington, is now fifty years old and considered perhaps the greatest band leader in the country. He has for years had charge of the marine band in Washington, an organization under the control of the general of the army. During the summer he resigned to accept the leadership of the great orchestra which New York and Chicago capitalists have formed for the World's Fair. He is a famous composer as well as a leader and his popular music is familiar to the public of every city in the country. Two years ago the marine band, while on leave, toured the country and scored tremendous success in every large city.



LEADER SOUSA.

The Weekly Blade two years for $1! How's that? Read our coupon offer on the fifth page of this issue.

Exchange of Confidence.

Linda—Bella, I'm greatly puzzled over a matter."

Bella—"So am I. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell you mine."

Linda—"Well, Dick Hardaway told me last night he loved me but did not ask me to marry him."

Bella—"And he asked me to marry him but didn't say a word about love."—Judge.

Will Make You Pretty.

Red hair has become so fashionable with Saratoga girls that they have found it necessary to discover some cheap and easy home dye to accomplish the beautiful red results. A few cents' worth of henna added to a pint of water is what the Saratoga girls are using when they want to become pretty, strawberry blondes.—Baltimore News.

Why Stubbs Fainted.

Dubbs—Say, Stubbs, what is that house clothed with?

Stubbs—Mystery, I guess.

Dubbs—No, you're away off. It's a cap on the chimney, a coat of paint and occu-pants.

The Camp Fire.

☞Contributions are solicited from old soldiers of the civil war for this department. We don't want discussions, or recriminations, or abuse; but we do want brief, lively sketches and personal reminiscences of army life.

The Second Bull Run.

Editor Camp Fire:—The death of Gen. Pope brings to mind an incident of his Virginia campaign, and the second battle of Bull Run. I had participated in the stirring events of the advance to the Rapidan, the battle of Cedar mountain and the falling back towards Washington, pressed by the overwhelming forces of Lee. At Warrenton my commander, Gen. Hartsuff, succumbed to the exposure and fatigue of those trying days, and became dangerously ill and I had been directed to take him to Washington. The night before the battle we had camped at Centerville. When morning came the rebels were between us and the capitol, communication severed, and the danger of capture imminent, and the attempt to reach that city forbidden without special orders. The first day's fight was raging and I was sent to Gen. Pope to report and obtain orders, and found him alone upon the crest of a hill anxiously watching the progress of the battle. Leaving my horse in charge of an orderly I walked up and saluted, making my report to Gen. Pope. As I stood there awaiting his instructions, he knowing I was from McDowell's corps, he turned to me and almost impatiently said: "Captain, do you know where McDowell is?" and upon hearing my answer said, "My God, if McDowell and Porter would strike now we would whip these devils."

I asked him how the battle was going and he replied: "We are driving them on the right but our left is weak, and Porter and McDowell should be at work."

Though cool and collected, he was evidently in a most anxious frame of mind, and eagerly awaiting the result of his orders to those corps commanders. Our position was exposed, and the bullets and shell coming so fast that the general said: "Its getting rather warm here. We will step back a little," and he then gave me orders to go back to Centerville, and start for Washington, using great caution to avoid capture, for as he said: "We cannot afford to lose so good an officer as Gen Hartsuff.' Leaving the field, I reported to my general, and, with a small escort for the ambulance, started towards Fairfax Court House, giving instructions to the officer in charge of the escort, to turn back at once upon an agreed signal, the waving of a handkerchief, should we meet any rebel troops. I rode as far as possible in advance, in order to give warning of such an accident.

Fortunately we passed safely through to, and encamped inside of Gen. Franklin's lines that night. The officer of the guard reported this to Gen. Franklin, and he sent for me to come to his headquarters. He plied me with questions as to how matters were going at the front, and I shall never forget his emphatic remark in words to this effect: "Our army is in danger, and there are 40,000 men who ought to be upon the battle field at daylight, and here we are idle."

It was evident to me that Gen. Franklin appreciated the necessity for prompt action and celerity of movement and was annoyed at the enforced idleness of his command.

Political influences and personal jealousies and lukewarm loyalty were fatal errors in those dark days in Virginia, and from the exciting moment of that interview with Gen. Pope, through all the bitter controversies of the Fitz John Porter matter, I have firmly believed that Pope was right, and had Porter loyally obeyed orders, the result of that battle would have been a splendid Union victory. Gen. Pope has joined the unnumbered hosts of silent sleepers. No braver or more loyal man ever wore the stars of a general. His campaign in Virginia was one of the most brilliant of the war. In spite of the half-hearted support of some of his subordinate officers, the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and the difficulties surrounding him, he handled his army with consummate skill, and by tenacity of purpose and splendid fighting saved Washington, and permitted the movement of McClellan's army from the Peninsula.—(Maj.) E. O. Brown, Toledo, Ohio.

Those "Protectors."

Editor Camp Fire:—"Where was I at?" Ah, I see; I was at the fence, trying to find a small top rail for the Camp Fire. I enlisted in the fall of 1862, and after we had been rendezvoused, the sharpers began to prey upon our ignorance and superstitions. One of them, a clothing man, had what he called life protecting vests. They were made open at the bottom, so that a sheet of steel, cut and formed to fit the person, could be inserted and buttoned in firm, the object being to glance the ball intended to tunnel your own hide, into that of some other less enterprising comrade. I, with others, bought a vest, and packed it to Washington, and across the Potomac, through Alexandria to Camp Vermont. The next night I was detailed to go on picket, and as I expected to be shot at several times, I donned my protector. When we got to our location, I found I could not stand up long at a time, it was so heavy. I could not lie down with the weight on top of me, and I could not sit down without sawing my legs off on the lower edge, or shutting my wind off at the top, and so I put in the most miserable night ever experienced. But I was sure it had saved my life, though it occurs to me now, that I did not see nor hear a rebel then, nor for three months afterwards.

Not long after this we were ordered to report at Fairfax Court House. We started about dark, and in a heavy rain storm, and about midnight, Lieut. Col. Brown rode back to where we were plodding through the mud, doing our level best to keep up, and ordered us on faster, and this in such a mean, overbearing way that every private in the regiment swore vengeance on him from that time. My coveted protector kept getting heavier and heavier till I know it weighed more than a government mule could have pulled through that mud and mire. I stood it as long as I could, and then fell out of line, and found a nice place by an old log, where I deposited my steel protector. I noted the land marks as best I could, as I expected to get it when I came back. But during the exciting events that followed, I forgot all about it, and came home leaving it in old Virginia.

I now think that I may some day start a plow factory, and if any old comrade has a protector will he please forward it to my address, charges prepaid, as in such an event I shall need them far more than I did when we marched down in Dixie in all kinds of weather, thirty years ago. What became of the protectors the other boys bought I never knew, as they all swore they never had them, and I did too.—J. J. Ambler, Co. F, 13th Vt. Vol.

It may interest Comrade Ambler to know that the editor of the Camp Fire, on a recent visit to Richmond, saw among the war relics in the old capitol, a cavalryman's jacket furnished with these protectors, bearing a card with an inscription stating that it was armor worn by a "yankee," and picked up on the battle field of Fair Oaks.

"The Lie-Outs."

Editor Camp Fire:—In my country, in the war times, lots of people lay out in the woods to keep the rebs from getting them, and I was one of them. But we had our fun as we went on in the dark night. Many a rebel had to move when we came around to see them. At one place a rebel had reported some of the neighbors for feeding us. We went to his house and he gave us his four guns, a good lot of honey and some other things for us to help him catch the "lie-outs," as he called them, and that was the last he saw of us.—Private, Co. B, 148th Ind. Inft.

Wants Comrades to Write.

Editor Camp Fire:—I enlisted September 2, 1862, served to the close of the war, took part in several battles, and was wounded on Kenesaw mountain. I would like to hear from my own regiment. They can write up some of our raids better than I can, especially the jayhawking raids.—Hugh Gillespie, Co. A, 78th O. V. I.

A Southerner's Query.

Editor Camp Fire:—I would like to know, in the columns of your paper, from some veteran who marched to the sea with Sherman, why they moved their cannon during the night through the principal ciites of Georgia?—J. S., Macon, Ga.

Attention, 4th Tennessee!

Editor Camp Fire:—I was a member of Co. K, 4th Tennessee cavalry. I would like to have every survivor of that regiment not only bring a chip for the Fire, but a vote for Harrison and Reid in November.—Wyley A. Hampton, Co. K, 4th Tenn. Cav.

A Query.

Editor Camp Fire:—In the Camp Fire of Weekly Blade of September 22, under the caption, "The Day at Fredericksburg," is a letter from a member of Co. G, 134th Pa. Vols., but the signature is W. M. Evans, Co. B, 148th Ind. Vol. The next letter, from "A Southern Unionist," is signed W. M. Evans, Co. B, 134th Ind. Vols. Is not this a pretty well mixed up affair. The 134th Pa. Vols. was the regiment in which I did service, and I was anxious for the correct name and address of the comrade writing of Fredericksburg.—A. D. P. Young, Ashtabula, O.

TRIO.

The nightingale sang softly in the wood,
As though a thousand flowers had just found speech—
A strange, sweet tongue that only is understood
In faery lands no earthly road may reach.
"How shall the glory fail
Of my immortal tale,
Or any silence o'er my song prevail?"
The evening star upon the edge of night
Hung like a dewdrop on a dark leaf's rim,
Throbbed like a heart o'erbrimmed with pure delight,
Gathering new splendor while the skies grew dim.
"How shall my beauty fade,
Who in the May-night's shade
Henceforth am an eternal brightness made?"
But the sea sighed through all its depths of gray,
The sea complained on every lonely shore,
"Too well I know your fate, ye joys of May,
Heard and beheld a thousand times before!
Your passionate faith is vain!
I only, I remain,
When light and song are fled for evermore!"
—M. C. Gillington in Spectator.

An Old Mowing Machine.

In 1822 a patent was issued to Jeremiah Bailey, of Pennsylvania, for a mowing machine, and he constructed two machines the same year. It is believed that these were the first ever made. A number of years later a patent for improvement on this machine was secured, and some 50 of the improved machines were built. Only two of the original pattern were ever made, and one of them is still in existence, owned by Samuel Worth, of Marshallton, Pa. He will exhibit it at the World's Fair, where, as a pioneer in agricultural machinery, it will attract much attention. The knife of the machine is circular, and had a combined rotary and forward movement.

The Weekly Blade two years for $1! How's that? Read our coupon offer on the fifth page of this issue.

A Novel Idea.

Here is an idea for a struggling charity. Place in the cafes and smoking rooms of the city, boxes for the reception of cigar ends. Collect and sell them to manufacturers of cheap tobacco and snuff. In one of the German cities this system is adopted, and brings in $5,000 a year. With this money poor people are supplied with new clothes for their children.

The Old Settler.

Ichabod—Say, Si, who is this man Cleveland the party's nominated?

Silas—Ex-President; ran against Blaine in '84 and Harrison in '88.

Ichabod—What are you talkin' about, Silas? I voted for Jackson them years.—Harper's.

Have You Asthma?

Dr. R. Schiffmann, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure to any sufferer who sends his address and names this paper. Never fails to give instant relief in worst cases, insures comfortable sleep and cures where others fail.

The Jersey Plan.

"How is your hotel run at Sea Park, Hicks—European or American plan?"

"Neither. It's run on the Jersey plan."

"What's that?"

"You pay for what you don't get."—Harper's.

A Costly Sign.

Mr. Dolley—Now, I don't believe in signs.

Miss Flypp—Well, I do. Now, for instance, there is one I believe in.

It was an ice-cream sign, and the young thing's belief cost Dolley 50 cents.-Philadelphia Times.

Both Felt Ill.

"I feel for you, my boy," said Cumso to his disobedient son. "I feel for you every time I am compelled to punish you."

"You find me, too," replied the boy, as he rubbed the chastised portion of his anatomy.—Brooklyn Life.

It All Depends.

"How old, Colonel, does a man have to be before he can vote in Georgia?"

"That, sah, depends altogether, sah, upon which way he intends to vote."—Life.

Late and Early.

Father—No appetite this evening, eh? What is the matter? Late lunch?

Little Boy—No sir. Early apples.—Street and Smith's Good News.

His Reason Why.

She—"Why in the world does he call his feet poetic?"

He—"Because they go to meet her, you know."—Life.

More Americans in London.

Fleet street and neighborhood in London have been visited of late by a plague in the form of mosquitoes.

A Household Remedy

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS are the only reliable plasters ever produced. Fragrant, clean, inexpensive, and never failing; they fully meet all the requirements of a household remedy, and should always be kept on hand.

For the Relief and Cure of Weak Back, Weak Muscles, Lameness, Stiff or Enlarged Joints, Pains in the Chest, Small of the Back and around the Hips, Strains, Stitches, and all Local Pains, Allcock's Porous Plasters are unequalled.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no solicitation or explanation induce you to accept a substitute.

It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

ADLAI'S RECORD.

Not Only Belonged to the Knights of the Golden Circle, but Stood Responsible for a Shipment of Revolvers to Arm the Traitors.

Indianapolis Journal:—If anything was needed to arouse the indignation of the G. A. R. members now in Washington against the "military record" of Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate with Grover Cleveland, it was the publication of a dispatch on Monday from Middletown, Conn. Middletown is a great center for the manufacture of fire-arms, and was during the war. The dispatch says that it has been discovered that in 1862 the Savage Arms Company, of Middletown, shipped the Knights of the Golden Circle at Columbus, O., two thousand revolvers, which were manufactured for the United States and thrown out by its agents, not being up to the required standard; that an examination of the records of the Savage Arms Company discloses the fact that "Gen." Stevenson was one of those who stood responsible for the arms, and was recognized as agent for those to whom the revolvers were sent.

The publication of this statement created considerable talk in G. A. R. circles, and the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency has come in for a good share of political condemnation. His record during the war, the veterans say, must have been known to Grover Cleveland, who hired a substitute, and, it has been said, left him in the poor-house at the close of the rebellion to die a pauper. Consequently the head of the Democratic ticket also goes down at the foot of the list in the estimation of soldiers. The Middletown dispatch does not go into substantial details by which "Gen." Stevenson's name was connected with the shipment of arms, but it states that Gen. Henry B. Carrington, who was Governor Morton's right-hand man at Indianapolis, discovered and confiscated the arms. It is believed here by Hoosier veterans that this was a part of the shipment of arms made to Indiana for Knights of the Golden Circle. The publication of the aroused indignation upon the part of the veterans toward both of the Democratic candidates, who cannot now hope for any support from loyal people.

Our American belles—our American belles—
How sweet is the story their beauty tells—
They are wise belles, too, for it is their wont
To use every day their SOZODONT,
Which sweetens breath and keeps teeth well,
No wonder we're proud of our American belles.

FIGARO, BOLERO, AND ZOUAVE,

Of Velvet, Gold, or Jet, Embroidered, are Popular Styles of Jackets.

Our passion for Eaton jackets has abated somewhat, owing to their universal adoption, which has vulgarized and made too commonplace for elegant fancy the jaunty little coat that we all alas! for its perpetuity in favor—embraced so ardently in the spring days. But even in its desuetude the influence of the style is strongly felt in the exceeding popularity of its successors, the Figaros, the Boleros, and the Zouaves, which come either without sleeves or with half-sleeves, and are made of velvet, embroidered all over with rich gold

THE NEW JACKETS.

or jetted work, or covered with rare and beautiful lace for evening wear with dark silks. To the latter family belongs the attractive little garment from which our illustration is reproduced. Moss green Lyons velvet is the material employed in its construction, and a broad, turned-back collar and fitted covering of Irish point, or one of its clever, machine-made imitations, is its decoration. The effect is much enriched by a finish of chenille fringe, glittering with gold and mock jewels, which completes the neck and falls, like a vest, down the front of the jacket, which is designed for glorifying a simple black silk gown into a toilet for theater wear. A ribbon of green velvet, if the wearer's hair is fair, or a band of gold if the tresses are dark, is a conspicuous feature of the coiffure that accompanies the glorified little coat, which we scarcely recognize in its unfamiliar splendor as very much the sort of thing we were wearing all summer, over blouses of silk or linen.

A QUARTET OF QUATRAINS.

She seemed to be in such distress,
I asked if I might lend her
My help. She blushed and muttered, "Yes,
If you've a spare suspender.
—Philadelphia Record.

In the infant class there's a falling off,
There's a dearth of reformed young sinners
'Tis a little too late for picnics now
And too early for Christmas dinners.
—Chicago Tribune.

They say that he abroad has gone,
I smile; the trick is old, sure!
The truth is he has just withdrawn
A while to take the gold cure.
—Judge.

They told me when I married her
My ardent love would fade away,
But as I buy her gowns, I find
My wife grows dearer every day.
—Cloak Review.

Her Heart.

Her heart is a returning-ball,
With an elastic string!
It never flies beyond recall
At her most careless fling;
And when she sends it out to me,
I grasp at it in vain,
For, with a smile of girlish glee,
She draws it back again!
—Puck.

A THOUGHT.

When I'm at home and in my bed,
And slumbers o'er my eyelids creep,
I say amen to that remark,
"Bless him who first invented sleep!"

But when in church I find myself,
And eyes wide open can't be kept,
I call down woe upon his head
Who first forgot himself and slept.
—Harper's Bazar.

The Sunday School.

Peter's Vision.

Golden Text—Of a truth I perceive that God is no respecter of persons.—Acts 10:34.

LESSON TEXT.
(Acts 10:1-20.)

1. There was a certain man in Cesarea named Cornelius, a centurion of the band called the Italian band.
2. A devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, which gave much alms to the people, and prayed to God always.
3. He saw in a vision evidently, about the ninth hour of the day, an angel of God coming in to him, and saying unto him, Cornelius.
4. And when he looked on him, he was afraid, and said, What is it, Lord? And he said unto him, Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God.
5. And now send men to Joppa, and call for one Simon, whose surname is Peter:
6. He lodgeth with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the seaside: he shall tell thee what thou oughest to do.
7. And when the angel which spake unto Cornelius was departed, he called two of his household servants, and a devout soldier of them that waited on him continually;
8. And when he had declared all these things unto them, he sent them to Joppa.
9. On the morrow, as they went on their journey, and drew nigh unto the city, Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about the sixth hour:
10. And he became very hungry, and would have eaten: but while they made ready, he fell into a trance,
11. And saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him, as it had been a great sheet knit at the four corners, and let down to the earth:
12. Wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things, and fowls of the air.
13. And there came a voice to him, Rise, Peter; kill, and eat.
14. But Peter said, Not so, Lord; for I have never eaten any thing that is common or unclean.
15. And the voice spake unto him again the second time, What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common.
16. This was done thrice: and the vessel was received up again into heaven.
17. Now while Peter doubted in himself what this vision which he had seen should mean, behold, the men which were sent from Cornelius had made inquiry for Simon's house, and stood before the gate,
18. And called, and asked whether Simon, which was surnamed Peter, were lodged there.
19. While Peter thought on the vision, the Spirit said unto him, Behold, three men seek thee.
20. Arise, therefore, and get thee down, and go with them, doubting nothing: for I have sent them.

Illustrative Applications.

Cornelius, a centurion, a devout man, and one that feared God with all his house, and prayed to God always (vs. 1, 2). Does it seem strange that this should be the record of a Roman soldier? There is something in the soldier life that tends to the developing of a noble character, and this is illustrated in the Bible story. It was a centurion of whom Jesus said, "Verily I say unto you, I have not found so great faith, no, not in Israel." It was a centurion who, at the crucifixion, when he saw what was done, "glorified God," saying, "Truly this was the Son of God." It was a centurion who took an interest in the case of Paul the prisoner in Jerusalem, and brought Paul's nephew to the chief captain with a word of recommendation to the chief captain, in order to save Paul's life. It was another centurion who interposed for the protection of Paul's life at the time of the shipwreck at Melita. And here it is a centurion who is brought into the Christian fold as a prominent illustration of God's love of the Gentiles. In every instance where the character of a centurion is noted in the New Testament story, he is shown as a devout man of worth. And the soldier life is made an illustration of the Christian life of trust and service. War is terrible; but, war existing, the man who is in submission to authority as a soldier gains more from it, in his personal character, than the inactive civilian.

He saw an angel of God coming in unto him. And he, being affrighted, said, What is it, Lord? (vs. 3, 4). Many a good man is affrighted when a messenger of God comes to him. It is not that he does not understand that the messenger comes from God; but it is that he is not on such terms of loving intimacy with God that he welcomes every word from God, in whatever way it comes. Well is it if, even in his fears, the believer is ready to ask of the messenger of God, "What is it, Lord?" But it would be better to have that full and complete love for God which casts out all fear; and to be affrighted, if at all, only when an emissary of Satan comes, even though as an angel of light.

Thy prayers and thy alms are gone up for a memorial before God. It is not that prayers and alms have any merit in themselves, and are to be rewarded by God; but it is that they are noted and remembered by God, and that sooner or later we shall find how tenderly he has borne in mind the loving spirit which has prompted them. We may have forgotten what we have done out of love for God, or what we have said to him in love; but he has not forgotten any loving word or deed of ours. And when his acknowledgement of our love is made, we shall realize at last how good it has been to love him, and to be loved by him.

He called a devout soldier of them that waited on him continually (v. 7). A man who loves God wants those who are near him to love God; and his associates and companions and servants will be God-loving men, if he can have his choice in the matter. And if a man has love for God in his heart, he ought to give such evidence of it in his spirit and acts and words that his companions and servants shall realize it, and shall long to be like him so far. Whether a lover of God seems a hero, or not, to his valet, he ought to seem a lover of God to his valet and everybody else.

He became hungry, and desired to eat; but while they made ready, he fell into a trance; and he beholdeth the heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending (vs. 10, 11). God's messages to us are adapted to our peculiar state and needs for the hour. Our state and needs for the hour fit us to receive God's peculiar messages to us. It was while Peter was praying, and was hungry, that God sent to him in a vision an answer to his prayer, and a supply of food to meet his hunger. Peter was readier to take in the lesson of that vision because of his prayerfulness and his hunger. If we are praying, if we are hungry, if we are sick, if we are sorrowing, if we are full of joy, God has a special message to us that is adapted to just our present state and need. Look for the lesson he has for you now!

What God has cleansed, make not thou common (v. 15). God's standard of right and of purity and of sacredness ought to be our standard; but it is not always so. We have our own ideas of the community about us, as to persons and customs and relationships; but those ideas do not always conform to God's teachings concerning the things we classify. There are occupations which are looked down upon, but to which God gives his approval. There are sentiments which God honors, but which we are inclined to deem unworthy of high respect. There is nothing common, or common-place, which God has made sacred—in human life.

Peter was much perplexed in himself what the vision which he had seen might mean. Peter thought on the vision (vs. 17-19). Peter was an inspired apostle. In his inspiration he knew enough to know that he didn't know everything. And when he didn't understand a thing he set himself at thinking over it, so that he might somehow come at its meaning. Even if we are not inspired as Peter was, we might have enough of heavenly wisdom to perceive our human limitations, and to think over the things we do not understand.

The Spirit said unto him, Behold, three men seek thee. But arise, and get thee down, and go with them, nothing doubting: for I have sent them (vs. 19, 20). God loves to teach those who want to learn His will. When He finds a child of His lacking wisdom, and seeking it, He gives to Him liberally; and if need be, He sends a messenger to guide him. One of the surest ways of getting true knowledge is to have a sense of need of it, and to look to God for its giving.—H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.

Recognized the Signal.

Visitor—Is that you little son in the next room whistling, "I Want to be a Soldier of the Cross"?

Fond Mother (making for the door)—Yes, he's trying to drown out the sound of the key turning in the pantry lock.—N. Y. Herald.

A Friend

Wishes to speak through the *Register* of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need

of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills."—Boothbay (Me.), *Register*.

"Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of salt-rheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

Ayer's Pills

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."—H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."—Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

SICK HEADACHE Positively Cured by these Little Pills. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents. CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.

PENSIONS PATENTS For information regarding either write to JAMES TANNER, Late Commissioner of Pensions Ninth and F Streets, Washington, D. C.

BEATTY Piano. Organ, $23 up. Want Ag'ts Cat'lg free. Dan'l F. Beatty, Wash'ton N.J.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Lehmann, Pattison & Nesbit, Washington, D. C. Examinations Free. Send for circular.

PATENTS Obtained. H. W. T. Jenner, Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C. Charges moderate. Circulars free.

PATENTS For INVENTORS. 40 page BOOK FREE. Address W. T. Fitzgerald, Attorney at Law, Washington, D. C.

MEDICAL.

ANY LADY can get a valuable secret that cost me $5.00, and a rubber shield for 30 cents. Mrs. V. M. App. Co., 822 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

FREE TRIAL In Nerve, Debility, Lost Vitality, Weakness and decay, sent free for 12c postage. Address Dr. Ward Office 120 N. 9th st. St. Louis, Mo.

The Mormon Elders' Book on Sexual Strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crouch, 202 Grand St., New York.

LADIES A friend in need is a friend indeed. If you want a regulator that never fails, address The Women's Medical Home, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE OLD DOCTOR'S COTTON ROOT PILLS Ladies' Favorite. Always Reliable and Safe. Send 4c for sealed particulars. Dr. Ward & Co. 120 N. 9th st., St. Louis, Mo.

DROPSY TREATED FREE Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. BOOK FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Dr. H. H. GREEN & Sons, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE REMEDY. Manhood restored. Small, weak organs enlarged. Emissions, Impotency, Varicocele, and all effects of Self-Abuse or Excesses cured. Never returns. I will gladly send (sealed) FREE to all sufferers a receipt that cured me of these troubles. Address, with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Battle Creek, Mich.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand. PENNYROYAL PILLS Original and Only Genuine. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by all Local Druggists.

EARLY DECAY. YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION. ALL MEN, YOUNG AND OLD, suffering from these afflictions. A LINGERING DEATH. WILL YOU BE ONE MORE numbered with these thousands of unfortunates? Or will you accept A CURE and be your own physician? DR. JAMES WILSON, BOX 156, CLEVELAND, O. MENTION THIS PAPER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Barnes Pat. Foot Power Machinery is of great value to Wood & Metal Workers. Send for catal'g. W. F. & J. Barnes Co., 244 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, O.

YOUR NAME ON LATEST STYLE CARDS. CLINTON & CO., North Haven, Conn.

HOME STUDY Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Business Forms, Arithmetic Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail at student's home. Catalogue and trial lesson 6c. Bryant & Stratton, 36 Lafayette st. Buffalo, N.Y.

WANTED SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS. The addresses of all soldiers who homesteaded a less number of acres than 160 and made final proof on the same before June 22, 1874. Comrade W. E. Moses, Box 1765, Denver, Col. Mention THE BLADE.

Best Fences and Gates for all purposes. Free catalogue giving particulars and prices. Write THE SEDGWICK BROS. CO., RICHMOND, IND.

LOVELY FACES, WHITE HANDS. Nothing will WHITEN and CLEAR the skin so quickly as Derma-Royale. The new discovery for dissolving and removing discolorations from the cuticle, and bleaching and brightening the complexion. It is perfectly harmless and so simple a child can use it. $500 REWARD. Price, $1. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED. $1.00 per bottle. AGENTS WANTED Sells on Sight $10 A DAY. Address The DERMA-ROYALE CO., Corner Baker & Vine Sts. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman—Salary and expenses paid; permanent employment. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

AGENTS—$300 made monthly selling our New Cutlery Specialty. Write for terms. Clauss Shear Co., Fremont, Ohio, U. S. A.

$15 A WEEK. Any lady, employed or unemployed, can make this for a few hours' work each day. Salary or com. $10 samples free. Address H. Benjamin & Co., 822 Pine st. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or COMMISSION, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Monroe Eraser M'f'g Co. X La Crosse, Wis.

AND REMEMBER We send FREE 110 Fast Selling Articles in a Handsome Case. W. HILL & CO., 111 E. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

$7.50 FOR A DAYS' WORK. GOOD PAY! STEADY WORK IF DESIRED. Address JAMES LEE & CO., 215 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED for a New HISTORY OF AMERICA BY Hon. JAS. G. BLAINE. For Circulars and Terms address NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Chase's New and Complete Receipt Book AND HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN. Newly Illustrated. Printed in English and German. Address F. B. DICKERSON CO., Department F, Detroit, Michigan.

How to Make a Fortune. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

Agents Wanted on Salary. Would you like to make $250.00 per month. Vim, Vigor, Pluck and Push. "Manufacturers," P. O. Box 5308, Boston, Mass.

MEDICAL.

WOMEN Women's Pennyroyal and Tansy Pills. Stevens & Gustavus, Sole U.S. Agts. 27 Washington St. Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MEN Free book by Dr. Hartman on surgical treatment for excesses. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

VARICOCELE Sure Cure. I will send the recipe that cured me Free to any one. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

DR. DIX'S Celebrated Female Powders. Dr. S. T. DIX, Back Bay, Boston, Mass.

FREE TO MEN We have a positive cure for the effects of self-abuse. Month's Medicine. G. M. Co., 835 Broadway, New York.

PILES CURED FREE. The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new painless certain remedy. Gives instant relief and lasting cure. Pyramid Co. Albion, Mich. At Druggists.

WEAK MEN INSTANT RELIEF. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. FREE. L. S. Franklin, Music Dealer, Marshall, Mich.

MEN BE We send you the marvelous French Remedy CALTHOS free, and a legal guarantee that CALTHOS will STOP Discharges and Emissions, CURE Varicocele, Spermatorrhea and RESTORE Lost Vigor. Use it and pay if satisfied. Address VON MOHL CO., Sole American Agents, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.

CONSUMPTIVE Use Parker's Ginger Tonic.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

WEAK-MAN Cure Yourself IN FIFTEEN DAYS. I will send FREE to any man the prescription of a new and positive remedy to enlarge small weak organs, and sure cure for all weakness in young or old men. Cures cases of Lost Manhood, Emissions and Varicocele in 15 days; disease never returns. Enclose stamp and I will send FREE by return mail. Address CHAS. E. GAUS, MARSHALL, MICH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Telegraph Operator's WORK IS PLEASANT, pays good wages, and leads to the highest positions. Write for circulars. Valentine's School of Telegraphy, Janesville, Wis.

SAVE MONEY

$100 Top Buggy, $55.00
$125 Top Phaeton, $73.50
$75 Spring Wagon, $44.00
$50 Road Wagon, $29.00
$15 Road Cart, $9.00
$7.50 Single Harness, $4.25
$25 Double Harness, $14.50
$5 Morgan Tree Saddle $2.25
$10.50 Texas Saddle, $6.25

ALL GOODS FULLY WARRANTED and shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE prices. CASH BUYER'S UNION, 158 W. Van Buren St. B 50, Chicago, Ill.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1892.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.........**Publishers.**
ROBINSON LOCKE...............**Editor.**

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free, to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 117,000.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

For Vice President,
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

OUR MARVELLOUS OFFER.

We lay before our readers, on the fifth page of this issue, the best offer, in connection with their subscriptions, ever offered by any newspaper in the world. A careful reading of the advertisement will pay you. It will be noticed that every subscriber has two opportunities:

First—He may have the Weekly Blade for two years for $1. We say "may have," but practically this means "will have," because what subscriber to the Weekly Blade cannot guess who will be the next President?

Second—He has opportunity of competing for one among over two hundred premiums, amounting to over $4,000. Every subscriber has a chance of obtaining one of them.

This plan has been carefully worked out, and we are prepared to receive over 250,000 orders during the next six weeks. We confidently expect more than 100,000 of our regular subscribers to renew on this basis at once; and just how many new subscribers will take advantage of this plan, depends upon how well our readers will circulate this announcement to their neighbors and friends.

To avoid confusion, and to facilitate the work in the counting-room, we suggest the following:

Notice there will be seven coupons published, one week apart, each week being numbered. This week's coupon is No. 3. We ask every subscriber who has not sent in his renewal, to do so at once upon Coupon No. 3, no matter when your subscription expires. It will be advanced one year from date of expiration. We wish to enter all renewals at once.

Furthermore, we ask every subscriber to see that all other coupons that you have and will receive, are used by some one of your neighbors. And please see that every coupon you receive is used by some one.

Bear in mind that if we receive over 250,000 subscribers on this plan, you have more chances to obtain one of the premiums than if we receive but 100,000. If each subscriber will make sure that three coupons are used besides the one he uses himself, it will make our plan a complete success—as it deserves and as we want it to be.

We will also send sample copies, single or a number, containing this coupon to anybody who wants them. Please see that sample copies are distributed in your neighborhood.

One thing more: We want our subscribers to urge upon their Democratic neighbors to send in their guesses upon these coupons. Suggest to them that if they are so confident that Mr. Cleveland will be the next President, that here is a chance to get a good newspaper two years for a dollar. We want every guess to be the honest conviction of the subscriber, and in order to make the matter more interesting, we should have guesses from the other side—presuming, of course, the sentiments of our present readers to be largely one way.

The Treasury department has ruled that the exclusion act refers to the Chinese as a race, and that their naturalization in another country does not affect their status under the Geary law. A Chinaman was naturalized in Canada, but was stopped at Port Townsend, on his attempting to enter the United States. The facts were forwarded to Washington, and the Treasury department ordered him sent back, its ruling being as above given. The naturalization of Chinese in Canada has been begun as a business enterprise, but this ruling checks it. The case will go to the courts, and the constitutionality of the Geary law be passed upon.

Cleveland floundered miserably in the paragraph of his letter of acceptance referring to the suffrage. He was compelled, by the stress of party necessity, to say something about the "force bill" spook, and untruthfully declared that the Republican party is seeking "to interfere with and control the suffrage of the states through federal agencies." This is not true, and he knows it—none better. Aside from this, he knows that the Republican party does not propose to pass a federal elections bill.

Jerry Simpson, the sockless demagogue, is wailing in his speeches about the "starving" farmers of Kansas. With a wheat crop of 70 million bushels—5 millions more than ever before—and a huge corn crop, the Kansas farmers are doing very well, thank you. Simpson ought to shut up, if he has nothing but lies to promulgate.

Gerrymanders are having a Sullivan time of it, Wisconsin's Supreme court played Corbett with the last Democratic monstrosity in that state.

The Chicago Mail thinks it the probable reason that Cleveland favors the Nicaragua canal is because it is in another country.

The public debt reduced $3,000,000 in September is a large cork in the "Calamity" howlers' mouths.

THE PROHIBITION MINORITY.

An old subscriber to The Blade, in renewing his subscription for his twentieth year, writes to say that he hopes that his favorite paper "will come into the ranks of the Prohibitionist party." We do not think he has carefully considered the matter, or he would not express such a wish. Let us present a few points for his consideration:

The Blade is doing a more useful work for the temperance cause where it is than if it should turn itself into an advocate of political Prohibition. It is aiding, to the best of its ability, in educating what is at present, unfortunately, a majority of the American people to understand the truth about liquor, that they may see that it is a curse, and one which is, fortunately, removable. When a majority understands these things thoroughly, the liquor traffic will be abolished, without any need of a separate political party to do it.

Many sincere Prohibitionists fall into the error of supposing that a majority of the voters of this country favor the abolition of the manufacture and sale of liquor, and that the only thing which prevents its being done is that these people adhere to the other parties. They seem to think that if all these people would go over to the Prohibitionist party, it could at once step into power in state and nation, and carry Prohibition without any trouble.

This is, unfortunately, not the case. Were every voter who believes in prohibition to enroll himself to-day in the Prohibition party, and vote its ticket next November, they would not be strong enough to elect Bidwell President. They would carry a few states—and those would be agricultural states, without any great cities, and with but few manufacturing centers.

Did it ever strike you that there are very, very few Prohibitionists but are not only American born, but their parents and grandparents were also American born? Look around you, and see if this is not the case. There are millions of men in this country who think that to drink in moderation is not wrong, and who believe that if a man becomes a drunkard it is his own fault. Every year some six or seven hundred thousand foreigners are added to this class; for there are no prohibitionists among any class of Europeans except the English. The mass of these immigrants are as accustomed to drink beer or wine as are we to drink coffee and tea, and think it no more harmful. More foreigners of voting age—who will become citizens as speedily as the laws allow—have come into this country within the past eighteen months than there are voters in the entire Prohibitionist party.

The work that must be done is to educate these people into a knowledge of the evils of the drink habit; the fearful money waste of the liquor traffic; and the still more fearful amount of evil which results from drunkenness. These things recognized and understood, the better and more intelligent class will become prohibitionists in feeling, and willing to work for it.

It was a great mistake that any Prohibitionist ever left his former party. By so doing, they threw away the influence they could have exerted upon the party. Their bitter attacks upon the old parties have retarded temperance progress, for they have aroused a spirit of political hatred and resentment, which unfortunately involves the temperance cause to some extent. Our friend should note, too, the great fact that the Prohibition party has accomplished nothing whatever. Every restrictive or prohibitory law has been the act of either the Republican or the Democratic party. To abuse both as being "the slaves of the whisky men" is simply to be bitter at the expense of truth. Each party, when it has been in the majority, has gone as far as public sentiment would uphold it in the enactment of liquor legislation. To go further would simply mean that the opposite party would be put into power, and undo the objectionable work.

Hence our friend will see that The Blade will not become a political Prohibitionist organ. It is doing a good work for the cause of temperance, in endeavoring to educate the people to right views on the temperance question. It knows that prohibition sentiment is yet in the minority, and that a vast, long-continued educational work must be prosecuted before that minority shall have become a majority. And when this is done, a separate political party will not be needed. Whatever party is in power in a state will accomplish all legislation, in obedience to public sentiment, that is needed to abolish the saloon and

Pulverize the Rum Power.

Our campaign subscribers should not delay to take advantage of our splendid offer on the fifth page. They have had The Blade long enough to know its excellence, and doubtless desire its weekly visits in the future.

It is a curious thing that every prominent Eastern Democrat who has expressed himself publicly has tried to break the force of the free trade plank in the Chicago platform. But it can not be done. It stands as the deliberate voice of the Democratic party's chosen representatives, and of their sober second thought—for the original tariff plank, as reported by the committee, was rejected, and the present unequivocal free trade utterance substituted for it.

The Chicago Herald, Democratic, has a long Boston special, which frankly concedes that Massachusetts is solidly in the Republican column. It declares that no Massachusetts Democrat "of political experience and wide information has the slightest notion that the Democratic national ticket can be pulled through in the state."

Here is a fact worthy the careful consideration of every American farmer: The value of the crop of 1859-60 was $250 per farm, as against $500 per farm in 1869-70, and $1,000 per farm in 1889-90. The "golden era of free trade" doesn't show up well by comparison.

The New York Tribune, speaking of Cleveland's letter, pithily characterizes it is evasive and feeble, "because Mr. Cleveland no longer dares to challenge a direct verdict of the people upon his own real convictions or the avowed purposes of his party." Correct, as usual.

The new comet is approaching us at a tremendous rate, but that don't bother the Democrats. It can't reach the earth before November 8, and after that date the Democrats won't be on earth.

Figures don't lie, and the force of Peck's figures can't be gotten over by partisan persecution.

Bidwell refuses to take the stump. He probably believes that "money talks," and he is a millionaire.

The "Perpetual Candidate" will pass into the land of the has-beens on November 8.

A SECOND EDITION

Of 5,000 Copies Now Ready, of "Nasby in Exile"—The Great Success the Book Is Having Among the People.

The edition of 5,000 copies of "Nasby in Exile," published in June, is now exhausted. The demand has far exceeded our expectations. We now offer the second 5,000 edition on the terms set forth in the large advertisement to be found elsewhere in this paper—which are in fact the same terms we gave on the first edition.

While a great many copies of the first edition have gone in connection with new subscribers, sent by old subscribers for the purpose of obtaining a copy for themselves, and a great many more have gone in connection with voluntary subscriptions to get one, we have been glad to notice that almost every subscriber whose time has expired this summer has renewed his subscription for the next year and called for a copy of this book.

Since this book has been offered, we have renewed almost every one of our expiring subscriptions. Thus far in September, every expiring subscription is being renewed in connection with this book, and the present 5,000 edition can hardly supply the demand of those subscribers whose time is up during the months of September and October. Whether we can afford to offer this premium during the entire winter season, has not yet been decided; but it is very uncertain that a third edition will be printed. Hence, every one who wants a copy will do well to renew AT ONCE, no matter when his subscription expires; it will be dated forward one full year from date of expiration. Thus he will be sure of obtaining a copy of the book. The advertisement on another page gives a full description of the work. We have not room for both the table of contents and the list of illustrations at the same time; so we alternate them in the advertisement—the contents one week, the illustrations the next. Note two successive issues, and read both.

WHAT IS "FREE TRADE?"

Grover Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, declares that the Democratic party does not mean to "precipitate impossible free trade," but simply means to "reform the tariff so as to make it "for revenue only." This is much as if a man were to say he did not believe in Protestantism, but was a consistent Methodist. It is a juggle of terms, for "free trade" and "a tariff for revenue only" mean identically the same thing. Great Britain has "free trade," even Mr. Cleveland will admit; yet Great Britain has a tariff, and raises about $100,000,000 a year by means of duties on imports which do not compete with her own products. Whitaker's almanac for this year gives the following list of articles which pay duty on being imported into Great Britain, and the amoutnt of duties collected during the year 1891 from each:

Beer, ale, etc.	£13,135
Chicory	63,655
Cocoa	105,014
Coffee	[illegible]
Currants	118,333
Figs	33,373
Plate	613
Plums	8,644
Prunes	6,535
Raisins	156,893
Rum	2,420,650
Brandy	1,498,103
Geneva	133,189
Other spirits	716,348
Tea	3,418,561
Tobacco, etc.	9,536,234
Wine	1,318,161
All other	3,000

These are articles not produced in Great Britain, except beer, ale and distilled liquors. The customs duties on these are imposed to counterbalance the internal revenue taxes upon that manufactured in England. This is the central idea of free trade—to raise the revenue by imposing duties on articles which are not produced in the country, and hence have to be imported, and impose none on competing imports. The protective idea is the reverse—to impose duties on competing articles, and let those we do not produce come in free.

But the Democratic platform denounces protection as robbery, and also as unconstitutional. Now, that party's love for the constitution is so great that it would never do anything it deems unconstitutional. Hence, should it have the power, it will, as Mr. Watterson says, "wipe out every vestige of protection." As any duty, even a very low one, on a competing import is protective so far as it goes, on domestic articles of the same kind, it follows that they mean a "tariff for revenue only"—a tariff on the same lines at that of Great Britain—and that is free trade.

"M'KINLEY PRICES."

The bugaboo of "McKinley prices" is not given that prominence in this year's campaign that it had in that of two years ago; but the general statement is persisted in that prices have been increased by the new tariff law. This is charged in the Chicago platform, and it is offensively assumed by every Democratic speaker and newspaper. There can be but one reason assigned for this persistent misrepresentation—that the free trade doctrinaires are banking upon the supposed crass ignorance of the people. As The Blade has frequently said, the usual Democratic plan of campaign is to assume that the masses are fools, and that a lie, closely adhered to, wins votes better than an honest argument.

If this position were correct, we should despair of the republic, and admit with sorrow that the American people were not fit to govern themselves. We do not believe that the average voter is of such a low grade of intelligence that he is not able to tell whether the articles of everyday use—his food, clothing, furniture, etc.—are dearer or cheaper than they were three years ago, before the present tariff law was passed. He will not believe this persistent Democratic lie if he has any intelligence whatever. Any man who keeps an account of his expenses—and every man should do so—knows that all manufactured articles of necessity and comfort are cheaper now than they were at that time. The new tariff has not made them dearer; it has not injured the people, but benefited them.

General Sickles said: "The soldier who lost a leg at Gettysburg will not vote for a man who was content to serve his country by a vicarious sacrifice." He named no one; but Cleveland sent a substitute as a "vicarious sacrifice," while Harrison served with credit in the army. It is not difficult to determine whom the one-legged old hero meant.

Cleveland's flunk on the tariff question is simply to save New York, if possible. He knows that the Chicago convention's free trade plank will irretrievably lose the Empire state; he knows, too, that he can not be elected without it.

It seems, in sober truth that Ignatius Donnelly's mind is really unbalanced. His wild talk about a scheme of political enemies to murder him certainly points to an unhinging of his intellect.

HOW CAN CLEVELAND WIN?

A careful examination of the electoral vote of the various states, and the political conditions existing in each, causes one to wonder whether the Democratic managers have any real hope of electing Mr. Cleveland; and if they do entertain such a hope, upon what they can possibly base it. The electoral college, in 1888, had 401 votes, of which the Republicans received 233, and the Democrats 168. This year, under the new apportionment, the electoral college will contain 444 votes, and it will require 223 to elect. Where can the Democrats obtain that many?

Of the 43 new electoral votes, 20 are from the six new states, and the remaining 23 are distributed among the old states, according to the increase of population. But the greater part of the new electoral vote will be Republican. The most probable division between the two parties is the following:

Democratic—Alabama 1, Arkansas 1, Georgia 1, Missouri 1, New Jersey 1, Texas 2. Total 7.

Republican—California 1, Colorado 1, Idaho 3, Illinois 2, Kansas 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 1, Minnesota 2, Montana 3, Nebraska 3, North Dakota 3, Oregon 1, Pennsylvania 2, South Dakota 4, Washington 4, Wisconsin 1, Wyoming 3. Total 36.

The following states are admittedly Republican, beyond any question, and will cast their electoral votes for Harrison:

California	9
Colorado	4
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Massachusetts	15
Minnesota	9
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Dakota	4
Vermont	4
Washington	4
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	198

The following states are about as certain to give their electoral votes to Cleveland:

Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
New Jersey	10
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Total	175

Upon the above classification, the Republicans will need but 25 more votes to elect; the Democrats will need 48. There are 71 electoral votes classified as doubtful, Michigan being included in them because under the new law in that state, which provides for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts, instead of on a general ticket in other states, her vote will necessarily be divided. The most probable division is 8 Republican and 6 Democratic electors. The doubtful list is as follows:

Indiana	15
Michigan	14
Montana	3
New York	36
North Dakota	3
Total	71

Now, how can the Democrats get 48 votes out of the above? Even should they carry New York, its 36 votes would not be enough. It would require Indiana in addition; or Michigan's 6 Democratic votes, plus North Dakota and Montana. New York and Michigan's 6 votes would leave Cleveland 6 votes short of an election.

On the other hand, should the Republicans carry New York and Indiana, they would elect, with 26 votes to spare. With New York alone, they would elect with 11 votes to spare. Should they carry New York and Indiana, they could lose either Illinois or Wisconsin, and still elect. They can elect by carrying Indiana and Montana, with Michigan's 8 votes, even if the Democrats carry New York. To sum up, the Republicans have at least an equal chance with the Democrats of carrying both Indiana and New York. They can elect without New York, and the Democrats can not.

But how about the People's party? Its leaders are making great claims, but we can not see that they are well founded. The one Republican state they claim most persistently is Kansas, because of their fusion with the Democrats there. But if the Republicans carry no doubtful state but New York, they can lose Kansas and still elect Harrison by one vote. But there is just as great a possibility of the People's party carrying Alabama as there is of their carrying Kansas; and this would deduct 11 votes from the Cleveland column. In short, it is difficult to study the electoral vote and come to any conclusion other than that Cleveland is doomed to defeat.

Mr. Stanhope, a New York Herald reporter, had himself inoculated against cholera, then went to Hamburg, and tried his best to contract the disease. He ate food from the same dish as cholera patients, held expiring victims in his arms, slept in a bed in which a cholera patient had died, drank the contaminated Elbe water, but all in vain. He did this not by way of reckless bravado, but to test the efficacy of the inoculation theory. His courage is admirable, though the result by no means proves the absolute value of inoculation, as many people are cholera-proof, and he may be one.

Here is a little tariff object lesson on cotton ties, from the New York Press: In September, 1890, cotton ties were quoted at $1.12 per bundle. The following month the McKinley bill became a law, by which the duty on cotton ties was made protective. As a result American manufacturers started making these ties on a larger scale, active home competition commenced, and to-day, according to the Iron Age of September 1, they can be purchased for 85 to 90 cents per bundle. Where does the tariff "tax" come in? American competition, due to protection, reduced prices to consumers, as it always does.

Henry F. Downing, editor of a colored newspaper in Brooklyn, and an office-holder under Cleveland when the latter was President, is out in a red-hot letter opposing Cleveland. He has grown very weary of the Stuffed Prophet.

The New York Democrats are walking the floor o' nights to devise means to save themselves from losing the state.

Cleveland's letter did not touch the Chicago plank in favor of bunko banking. Was he afraid to tackle it?

The Democrats all complained of "that tired feeling" after they read Cleveland's letter.

Cleveland's words may be ringing, but it is the ring of brass, not of true metal.

COUPONS POURING IN.

The counting-room and the mailing-room of the great Blade building presents a scene of intense activity these days. The coupons are pouring in, and the clerks in the former and the employes in the latter are as busy as bees, in attending to the orders. The plan is a success—a huge, overwhelming success. Those who as yet have not sent in a coupon should do it at once. Don't wait till the last day of grace, but attend to it NOW!

A MEMPHIAN HOWL.

The Memphis Appeal-Avalanche has a bad case of political hysterics. It has over a column of editorial, set up in capital letters, headed, "Why Southern Farmers Should Vote Against Harrison." The first reason is the falsehood that "he has courted collision with foreign powers," followed by a tissue of lies about the Chilean affair. Not one statement is the truth. Why does not the Appeal-Avalanche tell of the same prompt and patriotic action in the case of the trouble with Italy over the New Orleans affair?

The second is an attack on the Bering sea policy. He made no claim such as the paper asserts, but arranged for an arbitration of the matter in dispute. The Appeal-Avalanche forgets to say that Cleveland muddled over the Bering sea matter for four years without accomplishing anything, and that Harrison has put it in the way of final and satisfactory settlement. The third is a general attack on his foreign policy, without specifications; but it apparently is directed against reciprocity. Instead of "throwing trade in other channels," it is bringing us trade. It is part of the battle with Great Britain for commercial supremacy, in which we will win if the policy be continued.

The next is a charge of bribery of delegates at Minneapolis, which is not only unproved, but unprovable. Next is the charge that he "signed the tariff bill." He did, and it was the wisest act he could have done. The howl about the "wool duties" is a bit of free trade nonsense. The last is, that he entered upon his term with a surplus in the Treasury, and now "the Treasury is confronted with a deficit of about $50,000,000." This last is a point-black lie, the contradiction of which can be seen in the monthly debt statement. The surplus was used in paying off bonds. About $300,000,000 of bonds were paid, and the country saved $14,000,000 in interest per year. We sincerely hope the "farmers of the South" are not such gullible fools as the Appeal-Avalanche evidently presumes them to be.

A NEW SERIAL.

A Story by an Able Eastern Writer, Fresh and Unhackneyed in Plot, and Extremely Interesting.

In the issue of The Weekly Blade of November 10, we shall begin the serial publication of a new story by Irving Bacheller, a rising New York author. It is entitled

"THE UNBIDDEN GUEST,"

and several well-known critics who have read it express themselves regarding it with much enthusiasm. One of these is from Howard Fielding, the noted litterateur, who says:

My Dear Sir:—I congratulate you heartily upon your story, "The Unbidden Guest." Its action passes in the midst of a dark subject, and bears its own illumination. The merit of a story is, unhappily, not a guarantee of its success; but in this case I feel sure that the excellence of the work will not be overlooked. That actor who is felt but not seen has impressed me deeply; and I know that his invisible hand will lead every other reader, as it led me, irresistibly from scene to scene, to the end. Yours sincerely,

HOWARD FIELDING.

"The Unbidden Guest" presents a new mystery to the reading world. One of the characters is simply a voice, whose owner is not revealed until the last chapter, when it points a moral with very telling effect.

We have read the story, and have no hesitancy in saying that The Blade's readers will be charmed with it. It is written in an entirely different vein from any serial we have published for a long time, and will afford an agreeable variation. Don't fail to read it.

ADLAI AS A FALSIFIER.

In his speech at Woodsdale Island on Saturday, Adlai, the tail of the Cleveland kite, used the following language:

On the 4th of March, 1889, when President Cleveland turned over his office to his successor he also turned over $100,000,000 in cash. During the last two years of his administration, the question was: What shall be done with the surplus revenues of the government? The revenues at that time exceeded the expenditures over $100,000,000 a year.

Where is that surplus now?

There is no longer a question what shall be done with the surplus. The query now is: Where shall money be obtained to meet the current expenses of the government?

The latest estimates of the secretary of the Treasury for expenditures and revenues for the coming fiscal year show that there will be a deficit of $52,000,000. Instead of a surplus the government is confronted with bankruptcy.

Adlai had only to read the daily newspapers of the next day to see the absolute refutation of his falsehoods. The public debt statement of October 1 shows that there is a surplus of $131,000,000 in the Treasury, including the 100 millions known as the greenback redemption fund. As for his assertion that the government is on the edge of bankruptcy, it is simply based on the customs receipts of last year. That is, Adlai assumes that the receipts will be no more thean they were a year ago. This assumption is false, and the debt statement shows this also. The custom receipts for September were three millions more than they were last year, and the internal revenue receipts two millions more. At that rate, there is no danger of "bankruptcy," and any sensible man knows it.

The answer to his query, "Where is that surplus of $100,000,000 now?" is equally easy. Since Harrison became President, about $300,000,000 of our bonded debt has been paid and 14 millions a year in interest has been saved. Adlai, in the chaste language of Roger Q. Mills, you should "Go home and soak yo' head!"

A blow has been struck at the "Reading combine" by state's attorney Longenecker, of Chicago, by bringing suit in the Circuit court to prevent it from selling anthracite coal in Cook county. The anti-trust law of Illinois declares a combination to raise prices to be a crime.

"Yes, the Democratic party is the party of the poor man, and if he continues to vote the ticket he will never be anything else than a poor man."—Terence V. Powderly.

Wisconsin is pulling herself into line finely this year. Governor Peck and his bad boy politics have proved too much for the sensible voters of the Badger State.

WILDCAT BANK NOTES.

Those voters not old enough to remember distinctly the evils which came from the multitudinous variety of notes under the private bank system, prior to the passage of the national banking law, can form no adequate idea of the annoyance and the positive loss to the people from the old system—to which the Democratic platform invites a return by that plank which demands a repeal of the section of the national banking law which imposes a 10 per cent tax annually on the circulation of all banks other than national. Let us recount some of the disadvantages of the old system:

There were, at the time it was superseded, somewhere between 12,000 and 15,000 different kinds of bank notes. Each bank had a different design on its notes; and unless every business man knew the name of the president and cashier of any one of these banks, and was familiar with the signatures of both; unless he knew the design of each denomination of each bank's notes—an utterly impossible thing for any one man to know—he could never tell whether he was handling a genuine note or a counterfeit.

Mr. Thompson, who for many years was editor of "Thompson's Bank Note Detector"—one of several publications of the sort, one of which every business man had to have by him constantly—estimated that, under the old system, the loss of bill-holders in only ten years—the decade ending with 1860—was $75,000,000, which averaged more than $13.85 for every family in the land. Others estimated the loss from broken banks alone at 5 per cent every year on the whole circulation. With the present paper circulation of more than a thousand millions, this would mean over $50,000,000 every year. But not one bill-holder has ever lost a single dollar by the breaking of banks established under the national banking system; and this was one of the reasons the people, 35 years ago, gave that system so hearty an endorsement. It saved them all this loss.

A second defect of the old system was that the bills would not circulate outside of the state, and often of the vicinity of the locality, in which they were issued. If a man unfortunately took a bill of a distant bank, he had to submit to a discount, anywhere from 5 to 50 per cent, in order to get rid of it. It was just that much dead loss to him. Who looks to-day at a national bank note to see where it was issued—whether the bank is in Maine, or Ohio, or California? No one. Every business man knows that the United States Treasury holds absolute security for every dollar of national bank note circulation, and that he cannot lose by taking it. It was different in the old days. The whole interior trade of the nation was stunted by this villainous system of currency. Nowadays payments of $60,000,000,000 a year are made without the loss of a dollar from bad bills or discount. The discount alone on the present volume of payments at the rates current in the days of wild-cat banks would be more than $100,000,000 a year.

There is no way proposed—there is no possible way, in fact—whereby the issues of individual banks, chartered under state, not national, law—can be secured so that they will circulate freely at their face value anywhere in the United States. The proposition is an expression of that silly destructiveness of the Democratic party, which opposes stupidly any and every measure which had a Republican origin, irrespective of its merits, but simply because it is Republican. There is no plank of the Chicago platform, save the free trade one alone, which would be so freighted with loss, trouble and embarrassment to the masses of the people of the United States as this emphatic declaration in favor of opening the door to wild-cat bank issues.

Read the Question Bureau this week. You will find there some important matters bearing on the present political campaign.

NANCY HANKS 2:04.

Nancy Hanks has again broken her own record, and placed the time of the world's fastest mile, trotting, at the unprecedently low figure of 2:04. When she reduced Sunol's time, at Chicago a few weeks ago, the objection was raised that the pneumatic-tired sulky was fully two seconds faster than the old-style vehicle, and it was claimed to be uncertain whether she really is faster than Sunol. When, a little later, she reduced her Chicago time slightly, at Independence, Iowa, the kite-shaped track was given the credit by the carpers. But the track at Terre Haute is a regulation one, circular in shape; and the difference of over four seconds between her time and that of Sunol is far greater than any advantage the pneumatic-tired sulky can give. The voice of the objector is perforce silenced. Nancy Hanks has made good her title as queen of the turf, and the lovers of horseflesh now look to see her develop a two-minute gait.

What is labor cost? Here is an illustration which shows how largely it is a factor in the cost of manufactured articles: It is estimated by experts that the Pennsylvania Railroad company builds a locomotive out of 20 tons of iron ore and 4 tons of coal. The ore in the earth is worth not over $5; the coal in the mine, not over $1. By the time the locomotive is finished, it has cost the company $4,000. The difference is what is paid labor for turning the ore into iron and steel, fashioning the parts, and building the engine.

Quite a mare's nest has been discovered in the Vermont election. Some one says that under the laws of that state both the Republican and Democratic candidates for governor in the recent election were ineligible, both being bank directors. Under this construction of the law the Prohibition candidate, who received less than 1,500 votes, may claim the office. We shall, however, wait for more authoritative intelligence before believing the statement.

The first Republican party tariff bill of 1860, which became a law in 1861, was framed as a bribe to Pennsylvania, then as now the seat of the protectionist infamy.—Chicago Herald.

Wrong. The Morrill tariff bill was passed in the winter of 1860-61, at the last session of the Congress which expired on the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President; and it was signed by James Buchanan, the last Democratic President before the war.

Here is the pension record of the two Presidential candidates:

Pension bills vetoed by Cleveland, 524.

Pension bills vetoed from Washington to Cleveland, 133.

Pension bills vetoed by Harrison, NONE.

Tariff reform means British free trade.

Gen. Dan Sickles used his sword for the Union during the war, and has no use for substitute-hirers.

OUR SEWING MACHINE.

The Success It Has Had—Preparing to Fill All Orders—The Guarantee We Give.

The New Blade Sewing Machine has now been long enough before the public to demonstrate that it is a complete success. Hundreds of them have been in use for months, and the testimony of purchasers is that it is as good a machine, in every respect, as those which retail all over the country at from $45 to $60. That is to say, it not only does as good work, as perfect, and covering as great a range of goods, from leather or the heaviest cloth to the finest cambric in thickness; but it is as well made, of as good materials, as finely finished, and in any and every respect the equal of the highest-priced machines. Of course, it is far superior to the cheaper machines.

As to price, other newspapers sell you a cheap machine, not one-half so good, for $22 and upward; we give you the machine and The Weekly Blade one year for $18. You save money, get a first-class machine and a copy of the best weekly newspaper in the United States for less money than one of those cheap and unsatisfactory machines would cost you.

We sold hundreds of the New Blade Machines last fall, and we do not know of one that is not doing good work and giving perfect satisfaction to its purchaser. During the past summer we have made no special effort to push the machine, but we have been selling an average of five or six per day, right along. We can recommend the machine unreservedly now, for it has been tested in hundreds of homes, and proved itself worthy of the full guarantee we give. We know it is going to sell enormously this fall, and we have prepared ourselves to meet the demand. We have facilities to furnish fifty machines per day this fall and winter, and we expect to sell at that rate during the renewal season of subscriptions. We have had letters from a great many people who stated that they contemplated purchasing a machine after harvest, and we are now ready to fill their orders.

There is no risk whatever in purchasing a New Blade Sewing Machine. We advertise that, in case any machine does not give satisfaction after fair trial, we will replace it with a new machine or refund the money, as you prefer. In all the machines thus far sold we have in only three or four instances been called upon to replace a machine, and this was because of injury in transit. We have never had but one call to refund the money—which we did—and we think this was from a person who really did not want a machine; for when it came back it was in perfect order. On the other hand, we have received hundreds of letters from purchasers who are not only entirely satisfied but more than pleased with their machines. Read the advertisement of the machine on another page.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

On perusing Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, it is impossible not to be reminded of his famous free trade message of 1887. Then he used a rifle, and aimed at the free trade bull's-eye; now he uses a shotgun, and a charge of bird-shot. His message was devoted to but one topic—that of the tariff; his letter touches on every topic which has been mooted in the present political campaign.

Of course, his disquisition upon the tariff is the only portion of his letter which is of general importance, as that is the only real issue in the present campaign. His discussion of other and minor topics shows that he shares the uneasiness of the more conservative Democratic leaders over the marked disfavor with which the straight-out free trade resolution of the Chicago convention has been received by the American people. Mr. Cleveland thus joins in the effort to inject other issues into the campaign, and thus change the programme of the free trade enthusiasts who held the reins at Chicago, and determined to stake all hopes of Democratic success on one desperate play in the interests of free trade.

Mr. Cleveland does not place himself squarely on the Chicago free trade plank. In point of fact, he bolts it. His ponderous and platitudinous verbiage can bear no other interpretation. His position on the tariff, as defined in this his latest utterance, is precisely that of the resolution which was reported as part of the platform by the Resolutions committee at Chicago, which had been submitted to him by telegraph and received his endorsement, before it was reported.

It will be remembered that the convention rejected this resolution with contumely, and substituted therefor one which assumes protection to be "unconstitutional," and declares against any duty which is protective. This can mean but one thing—that the revenues of the government are to be raised, if the Democracy can have its way, by duties on imports which do not compete with any American industry. For, from the very nature of things, any duty upon a competing product must be protective, so far as it goes. To wipe out every vestige of protection, it would be necessary to put all competing articles on the free list. Therefore, only non-competing articles would be left whereon to impose duties.

This would mean that the revenue would be obtained by duties upon tea, coffee, sugar, and similar articles, which we do not produce at all, or not in quantities sufficient for our needs. That such duties would be an onerous burden upon the people, every one can see. They would increase the price of the necessaries of life to every man, woman and child in the United States; and the tax would be all the more burdensome because the "cheapening" of other necessaries of life, which the Democrats affect to believe would follow, would not materialize to any degree. The new burden would be distinctly felt in all its oppressive weight, and there would be no corresponding lightening of it in other respects.

Mr. Cleveland's evasion of the platform can not benefit him. The national convention, in the platform, lays down the party programme, and a demagogic avoidance of its plain letter and spirit will not deceive the people of the United States. They understand clearly that the party would rule Mr. Cleveland in the event of his election, not the reverse. His Presidential term gave a striking instance of this fact. Cleveland was elected in 1884 as a pronounced civil service reformer, and, to do him justice, he doubtless meant to carry out the principle. But the party was too strong for him, and his administration was marked by its devotion to the spoils system, after the first few months. So it would be with the tariff. With the party committed to free trade, he would have to bow to its mandate.

AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

All the lying and howling about American tin plate by the free traders is but a duplication of what followed the imposition of a protective duty on steel railway rails, nearly thirty years ago. The free traders of that day said that we could not manufacture steel rails in America; that we had not the ores needed to make Bessemer steel. Works were erected, Bessemer steel successfully made, and steel rails put on the market. Then the free traders asserted that our manufacture was but a small part of the rails we needed; that the duty on imported rails simply enabled the American manufacturers to put a "tax" on consumers by keeping up their prices to a point at which they could make an exorbitant profit. But mill after mill went up, and in the course of a few years we made all the rails we needed, stopped all importations, and ran the price down far below what it had been. The following table shows how importations diminished year by year until they practically stopped entirely:

Year.	Imports. Tons.
1872	531,537
1873	357,631
1874	148,920
1875	42,082
1876	4,708
1877	30
1878	11

The average price of steel rails in 1872 was $120.50 per ton; in 1878, $59.25 per ton; and it now ranges from $28 to $30 per ton. The duty was at first $28 per ton; it was reduced to $17 per ton by the tariff act of 1883, and to $14 per ton by the tariff act of 1890—the McKinley law. Hence it is seen that every argument advanced by the free traders was shown to be false by the results of the protective system.

The same state of things will be proved true in the tin-plate manufacture. The same arguments against it are used by the free traders that were used against the steel rail industry. How long will it take this industry to become established and to supply all our needs? Here are the official figures of the production of tin and terne plate in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30 last:

Quarter ending	Pounds.
Sept. 30, 1891	826,922
Dec. 31, 1891	1,409,821
March 31, 1892	3,209,225
June 30, 1892	8,200,751
Total production for the year	13,646,719

At this rate of increase per quarter, we will produce about 80 million pounds during the present fiscal year, which will end on June 30 of next year; and some 800 million pounds during the fiscal year which will end June 30, 1894—which will be about 200 million pounds more than we now consume per year. Hence we may expect, if there shall be no adverse legislation on the tariff, that by 1894 we will produce all the tin plate we need, and be independent of Great Britain.

CLEVELAND'S BID FOR THE SOLDIER VOTE.

Mankind, made wise by the experience of ages, always judges a man by what he has done, rather than by what he says. With the rugged fact of his hundreds of pension vetoes while President, accompanied by venomous veto messages stigmatizing the intended beneficiaries of the bills as unworthy, the ex-soldiers of the United States are not inclined to put much faith in the platitudes he has set down in that portion of his letter of acceptance which deals with the subject of pensions, especially as a careful reading will show that in every important statement he makes he has been careful to insert some qualifying or limiting word.

Thus he says that "all patriotic and just citizens must commend liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers." The word "worthy" here limits, and leaves the unavoidable inference that he considers there are "unworthy" veterans. He says that "no complaint" should be made about what is paid "to those actually disabled or made dependent by army service." Here the limiting word "actually" confines the statement to those injured while in service. That is the plain English of it. When he says that the pension roll "should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill desert," the plain inference is that the present pension roll is "contaminated" by bearing the names of those who do not deserve pensions. And in his closing sentence on this subject, speaking of the employment of soldiers in the public service, he uses the limiting word "capable and worthy," as though there were ex-soldiers in government positions who are not "capable and worthy."

It will thus be seen that the glittering generalities of his deliverance upon pensions are so hedged by limitations as to be applicable to a very small portion of the old soldiers. If pensions are to be confined to only those who were disabled in active service, then no dependent pensions can be given. And it is a gratuitous insult to insinuate that the country is full of "unworthy" veterans. The patriotic people of this country are not in the habit of drawing this discrimination when they refer to the old soldiers. Unworthy ones there may be, but they are so few that it is neither kind nor just to draw an unnecessary line with so much painstaking care. It is of a piece with some of his ill-tempered scolding veto messages. He evidently was thinking of the Southern Democrats when he penned it; for the Southern idea of the Federal soldiers, if we are to judge by the utterances of the Durham, N. C., Globe, is that they were all thieves, murderers and ravishers.

Contrast Cleveland's gabble upon the pension question in his letter of acceptance with this extract from one of his veto messages, upon a bill to pension a deserving Indiana veteran:

There can be no doubt that the race after pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity.

Telephones should be much cheaper next year. The patent on the Blake transmitter expires on January 20 next, and that of the Bell telephone on March 7. Then any one can manufacture telephones, and the monopoly created by these two patents will be broken.

Every subscriber will, of course, read our marvelous announcement, and we want every one, this week—don't wait until next—to sit down and use coupon No. 1. Next week we will tell you how to use the next one.

"We can not hope to win with Grover Cleveland," said Bourke Cockran, at Chicago, and he has never owned himself mistaken.

No wonder Bourke Cockran's throat is sore. He strained it declaiming against Cleveland at the Chicago convention.

General Weaver has had a personal experience of the "rottenness" of Southern politics.

The free silver men are wrathy at Cleveland's opposition to dishonest dollars.

DO YOU WANT $500

And a Chance to Get the Weekly Blade FREE for One Year?---If So, Read This Announcement.

THE BEST OFFER WE EVER MADE!

We believe this announcement to be the most remarkable one ever offered by any newspaper to the general public. It is entirely in the interest of our subscribers and of those who may become subscribers under its terms, and will cost us a great deal of money, the advantage being all on the side of the present Blade subscribers, as nearly every one of them will, without doubt, obtain two years' subscription to the Weekly Blade for $1. We feel gratified, however, at being able to give this advantage to our old subscribers, who have most of them been on our lists for many years; and all we ask is that they shall make this matter as public as they conveniently can among their neighbors and friends. We ask no one to take any time to solicit subscriptions for the Weekly Blade on these terms; but it will take only a few minutes to show your friends this remarkable announcement.

Our offer is this:

We will give to every person who reads this announcement, the Weekly Blade one year FREE, if he shall correctly guess who will be elected President of the United States at the coming November election. The conditions are simply these: Fill out the coupon below, with your name and address; write in the proper blank the name of the candidate you think will be the winner; cut out the coupon around the border, and send it to us in a letter with $1 enclosed. Presuming that you are already a subscriber, we will on receipt of this coupon and one dollar extend your time ONE YEAR from the date of expiration of your present subscription (this extension will be made immediately on receipt of your money). This coupon will be carefully filed away until after election. As soon as the result is made known, all those who have guessed correctly the name of the winning candidate will have their time extended for ANOTHER full year, FREE, thereby receiving the Weekly Blade TWO YEARS for the $1 sent us.

(Please bear in mind: Remittances under these terms must be $1 each, current funds, no discount or commission off, and no participation in any other one of our former or present premium offers. Make remittances by money order, express order, postal note, draft on New York or Chicago, or in currency by registered letter. Do not send checks on country banks. Do not send postage stamps, if possible to obtain other funds. No coupon will be filed unless accompanied by $1; neither will a coupon be filed if the remittance is short of the net amount—$1. No commission to agents allowed on this offer.)

Furthermore, we offer you still more advantages. Notice on the coupon the blank to be filled out with your guess as to the TOTAL NUMBER of votes which will be cast for ALL candidates at the coming Presidential election. Fill this out also, and you will participate in 206 opportunities for cash premiums, according to the premium list following:

LIST OF PREMIUMS:

1—**$500 CASH** to the one guessing the figures of the total vote.
2—**$100 CASH** to the next nearest.
3—........$50 to the next
4—........$25 to the next
5—........$20 to the next
6—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
7—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
8—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
9—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
10—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
11—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
12—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
13—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
14—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
15—.....One BLADE Sewing Machine to the next
16—........$19 to the next
17—........$18 to the next
18—........$17 to the next
19—........$16 to the next
20—........$15 to the next
21—........$14 to the next
22—........$13 to the next
23—........$12 to the next
24—........$11 to the next
25—........$10 to the next
26—........$10 to the next
27—........$10 to the next
28—........$10 to the next
29—........$10 to the next
30—........$10 to the next
31—........$10 to the next
32—........$10 to the next
33—........$10 to the next
34—........$10 to the next
35—........$10 to the next
36—........$10 to the next
37—........$10 to the next
38—........$10 to the next
39—........$10 to the next
40—........$10 to the next
41—........$10 to the next
42—........$10 to the next
43—........$10 to the next
44—........$10 to the next
45—........$10 to the next
46—........$10 to the next
47—........$10 to the next
48—........$10 to the next
49—........$10 to the next
50—........$10 to the next
51—........$10 to the next
52—........$10 to the next
53—........$10 to the next
54—........$10 to the next
55—........$10 to the next
56—........$10 to the next

In addition to the above fifty-six premiums, we propose to add 150 new Blade Sewing Machines, in case our total renewals and subscriptions reach the number of 150,000. This will make the number of premiums 206, instead of the 56 given above, to be participated in by the 206 guessing nearest to the total number of votes polled at the coming election.

In case we receive less than 150,000 renewals and new subscribers, but 100,000 or more, we shall add 100 New Blade Sewing Machines to the above list of premiums, making the total number of premiums 156, instead of 56, as stated above.

In case we fall short of 100,000 renewals and new subscriptions, but receive 75,000 or more, we shall add 50 New Blade Sewing Machines to the above premium list, making the total number of premiums offered 106, instead of 56, as stated above.

We confidently expect to receive more than 150,000 renewals and new subscribers on the terms of this offer. We believe more than 100,000 of our present 115,000 subscription list will immediately renew on the terms of this offer; and it is certainly safe to estimate that 50,000 new subscribers will come to us, if our friends will take a little pains to show this offer to their neighbors and friends.

We shall not be surprised if 250,000 people avail themselves of this offer before the coming election day; and we are making extraordinary preparations to take care of that number of subscriptions.

The coupon below explains itself. All you have to do is to plainly fill it out, write your name and address very plainly, add your guesses carefully in their proper places; then cut the coupon from the paper, and mail it to "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," with $1 inclosed. Be particular, also, in the proper place on the coupon, to write "Renewal" if your name is now on our books, either as an annual or campaign subscriber; or "New" if your name is not on our books at present. This is merely to facilitate our work in the counting-room and mailing-room.

SOME FIGURES TO HELP.

As an aid to you in estimating what the total popular vote for President will be this year, we give you below the official figures of the total popular vote at the last four Presidential elections:

POPULAR VOTE, 1876.

Tilden, Dem	4,284,885
Hayes, Rep	4,033,950
Cooper, Greenback	81,740
Green Clay Smith, Proh	9,522
Walker, American	2,636
Total vote, 1876	8,412,733

POPULAR VOTE, 1880.

Garfield, Rep	4,449,053
Hancock, Dem	4,442,035
Weaver, Gbk	307,306
Dow, Proh	10,305
Phelps, American	707
Total vote, 1880	9,209,406

POPULAR VOTE, 1884.

Cleveland, Dem	4,911,017
Blaine, Rep	4,848,334
St. John, Proh	151,809
Butler, People's	133,825
Total vote, 1884	10,044,985

POPULAR VOTE, 1888.

Cleveland, Dem	5,538,233
Harrison, Rep	5,440,216
Fisk, Proh	249,907
Streeter, Union Labor	148,105
Cowdry, United Labor	2,808
Curtis, American	1,591
Total vote, 1888	11,380,860

Since the Presidential election of 1888, six new states have been admitted to the Union—North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming. They were Territories in 1888, and as the people in the Territories have no vote for the Presidency, they are of course not included in the above table. We give below the total vote of each of these six states at the last state election:

	Total vote.
North Dakota (governor, 1890)	36,489
South Dakota (governor, 1890.)	77,607
Montana (congress, 1890.)	31,090
Washington (congress 1890.)	54,803
Idaho (governor, 1890.)	18,210
Wyoming (governor, 1890.)	16,032
Total	234,231

Study the above tables carefully. Note the rate of increase each four years; determine in your own mind what the increase this year will be; add what you think the total vote of the six new states will reach; and you will thus get close upon what the total vote for President this fall will be.

This blank coupon will be published seven weeks—the first publication in the issue of September 23, and the last on November 3. Every subscriber will therefore receive seven of these coupons. You will need but one for your own use. See how many of the other six you can influence your friends to use.

It is important that you IMMEDIATELY send your own renewal, no matter if you have just subscribed. Your time will be extended for one year more, anyhow, and for two years if you make the correct guess. We expect every subscriber whose subscription does not expire until next summer or next fall, to just as promptly send us immediately another year's renewal, as if his time expired next month. It is an offer that we shall never make again, and it is certainly to your interest to take advantage of it now.

The time is very short. Therefore, don't delay an hour after first reading this advertisement.

ONLY UNTIL NOVEMBER 8TH.

The terms of this offer will expire with all orders RECEIVED by us on November 8th. No coupons will be filed which are received AFTER that date.

We urge again that you send your renewal immediately. For the convenience of our clerical work, we ask you not to postpone it until the last week of the offer.

Here is the coupon:

COUPON.

Cut out this and enclose with your order for the WEEKLY BLADE one year, first filling out the following blank. This Coupon is not valid unless accompanied by $1.00 in current funds, for a year's subscription to the WEEKLY BLADE.

I believe ______________ will be Elected President of the United States at the coming November Election.

This is a ______________ Subscription.

If your name is now on our books, write "Renewal" in the blank space; if not, write "New."

I believe the Total Number of Votes Cast for all Presidential Candidates at the coming November Election, will be ______________

Name ______________

Post Office ______________

County ______________

State ______________

Date ______________ 1892.

No. 3.

Read it carefully; fill in the blanks, cut it out and send it with one dollar to

"THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO."

CURRENT EVENTS.

The British mint coins 25 tons of pennies every year.

Jules Verne, beloved of boys, is writing his 74th novel.

An Egyptian scythe has been found in the Nile valley.

The circulation of the blood was discovered by Harvey in 1617.

The 32 teeth in the mouth of John McDarby, of Salmon Falls, Mass., are all double.

An ancient lake fortress has been discovered on the western side of Croesmere, in Shropshire.

A little store in Philadelphia has this sign beside the door: "Coal, oil, wood, milk and other notions."

The titles of the writings of Mr. Gladstone fill 22 pages of the British Museum's printed catalogue.

The queen of Great Britain has a private telegraph wire that runs direct from Balmoral castle to London.

The Roumanian crown is made of metal from the cannon that were captured from the Turks by the Roumanians at Plevna, in 1867.

A volume of prints, containing several German and Flemish drawings by Lucas van Leyden, has been added to the British museum.

Ireland has only 80 theaters—three for Dublin, one in Belfast, one in Cork, one in Limerick, one in Waterford and one in Londonderry.

The orange was originally a pear-shaped fruit about the size of a common wild cherry. Its evolution is due to 1,200 years of cultivation.

The women of one of the churches at Hutchinson, Kan., gave a supper the other night which was composed of articles of diet beginning with "B."

There are hermits in China who tear out their eyes in order, they say, that by closing the two gates of love they may open the thousand gates of wisdom.

The remains of the Roman water-gate at Nimes have just been discovered. There ar two openings, each about thirteen feet wide, and the blocks of stone are half a yard thick.

The impact water wheel, so much used for furnishing power for mines, metallurgical works and electric plants, has lately been improved by a new arrangement of multiple nozzles.

An advertiser in the Birmingham Post announces: "Young gentleman is founding a new religion, which is sure to become popular, and desires a lady of means to assist him in the work."

Duplicates of Raphael's famous Hampton court cartoons are said to have been discovered at St. Petersburg. How they got there is a mystery, but the owners ask 7,500,000 francs for them.

A fender for electric cars is made of sheet iron attached directly to the trucks, the lower plates coming within an inch of the rails, springs of great stiffness enabling the fender to throw aside any object before it.

An incandescent lamp shade consists of two quarter-spherical sections which are independently hitched to the shade rim, and which can be revolved downward to cut off as much light or as little as may be desired.

The capitation tax that is levied upon all passengers who arrive at the Isle of Man seems in no way to lessen the number of visitors. In July last 72,908 were landed, as against 67,973 in the same month of last year.

The amount of coloring matter in a pound of coal is enormous. It will yield enough magenta to color 500 yards of flannel, vermillion for 2,560 yards, aurine for 120 yards, and alizarine sufficient for 155 yards of Turkey-red cloth.

The difficulty of making an indelible marking on ivory push buttons has been, it is said, overcome by a London concern. The process employed is called endolithic printing, and the markings are claimed to be indelible in any climate.

A gentleman, who does not wish his name disclosed, has offered to erect an ornamental railing around John Knox's grave in Parliament Square, Edinburgh, and to contribute at least £500 toward placing a more worthy memorial over the grave of the great reformer.

Single sleeve-buttons are larger than ever. They are worn chiefly by men, and women who affect masculine dress. They prevail in dead gold. The more elaborate have a section in repousse work. A new style has a vertical border of raised work, and is altogether commendable.

A public illumination of La Crosse, Michigan, makes the citizens of that town beam with pride just now. Twenty-four arches span the principal streets, and these are made of red, blue and yellow electric lamps. When the current is turned on the scene is fairly brilliant.

Jacques Inandi, the lightning calculator, says that it is sound which guides his mind in its process, and not the memory of or imagination how figures look. He was born with a gift for figures; long before he could read or write he solved the most intricate arithmetical problems.

The number of stars visible to average eye-sight on an ordinary night does not much exceed 4,000 for both hemispheres. For exceptionally keen eyesight, and a very clear sky, we may perhaps allow a total of 10,000 for the whole starsphere, or 5,000 visible from any one place at one time.

An envelope that it is impossible to open and reseal without showing the effects of the tampering, this result being secured by means of soluble ink placed in the form of a star inside the flap, the least moisture resulting from steaming making it spread so as to be easily detected.

Photographing under water has actually been carried out, so it is said. Experiments were made in 1889 in the Mediterranean to ascertain how far daylight penetrated under water. In very clear water, near Corsica, and eighteen miles from land, the limit of daylight was found by photographic plates to be 1,580 feet.

W. H. Ratcliffe, of Orange, N. J., has succeeded in discovering a process whereby aluminum may be soldered. Using this process he proposes to manufacture an aluminum bicycle. He expects to bring the weight of a bicycle down to fifteen pounds and still have it strong and durable. Steel is to be used in the parts where the greatest wear comes or where great rigidity is required.

The Petite Republique Francais says: "A French engineer, M. Terrier de Villeneuve, who is living at present in New York and has worked for some time past in connection with Mr. Edson, is about to send to the Chicago exposition a unique clock. The clock, which will be combined with a phonograph, will in twelve hours perform the four operas of 'Lohengrin,' 'William Tell,' 'The Huguenots,' and 'Faust.'"

The incandescent cigar lighter is a German invention, which is said to be in practical use in the cigar shops of Berlin. The device is composed of an incandescent lamp socket with a suitable handle connected with the wires carrying a 100 or 110 volt current. A spirally-wound platinum plug is placed at the end of the socket, and this brought to incandescence by pressing a button in the handle. A few puffs is all that is necessary to light a cigar evenly all over the end.

Herculite, a new French explosive, is a yellowish-gray powder, composed of sawdust, camphor, nitrate of potash, and several substances that are kept secret. It cannot be fired by sparks, by flame or by detonation. At a recent trial a half-pound charge of the compound was inserted in a blast-hole about four feet in depth, tamped with sand and earth, and fired by a special igniter. A block of stone of about thirty tons was displaced.

Many an admirer of the Alpine flower known as the edelweiss will be glad to hear that the Emperor Francis Joseph has given his sanction to a bill passed in the provincial diet protecting the flower against the destructive proclivities of the Alpine climber. To so great an extent has the ruthless uprooting of the floral queen of the snow region been perpetrated in almost all accessible altitudes of the Austrian Alps that it was in imminent danger of becoming extinct.

One of the wild swine at the Zoological gardens has just presented the society with a litter of five young pigs. These newly-born piglings look totally different from their parents and apparently disprove the adage as to the likeness between parent and offspring. The parent is a brownish black, while the suckling pigs are striped with brown. They are, in fact, as streaky externally as their flesh will probably be after some weeks' experience of the liberal diet allowed by the superintendent.

There seems to be little doubt that the number of the visible stars are really limited. Most astronomers now admit that the total number of stars visible in our largest telescopes cannot much exceed 10,000,000. This is, of course, a large number, but compared with an infinite number it is really very small. It may be proved mathematically, and the demonstration is a very simple one, that were the number of stars really infinite, and equally distributed through infinite space, the whole heavens would shine with the brightness of the sun.

Wait Till You Find the Weight.

The United States gold dollar contains 25.8 troy grains. The ordinary pound, avoirdupois, contains 7,000 grains, therefore $1,000,000 in gold coin weigh 3,686.4 pounds avoirdupois, or over a ton and a half. The standard silver dollar weighs 412.5 troy grains, and $1,000,000 in United States silver coinage will weigh 56,931 pounds, or nearly 28¼ tons.

A Natural Barometer.

One of the most curious stones in the world is found in Finland, where it occurs in many places. It is a natural barometer, and actually foretells probable changes in the weather. It is called semakuir, and turns black shortly before an approaching rain, while in fine weather it is mottled with spots of white.

Practice and Preaching.

He said his wife's clothes cost too much,
And talked about her reckless pace,
But every Saturday he saw
The horse he bet on lose the race.
—Cloak Review.

Publishers' Desk.

TWO NEW PICTURES.

We have just received two timely pictures, which every reader of The Blade will want. Price 25 cents each, postpaid by mail. Both are 12x17 inches in size.

The first one is, "THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS." This is done in fine colors, and is an excellent copy of the great original, which is in the Capitol at Washington.

The second picture is "COLUMBUS AT THE COURT OF FERDINAND AND ISABELLA." This also is executed in fine color work, and is a faithful of the renowned painting known by that name.

OUR GREAT HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL CHART.

Some time ago we discontinued the advertisement of the above chart in the Weekly Blade, but we still receive so many orders from readers who want it, that we have concluded to fill orders, for a short time, for it and the Weekly Blade at $1.75 for the two; but the offer will soon be withdrawn to make room for new premiums. This Chart is a great political educator, useful in every family where there is young people, as well as for their elders. It is one of the best and most compact resumes of political history, statistics and geographical information ever compiled on one sheet. An hour's study of this Chart will give anybody ten dollars' worth of information. Nothing of the sort published for many years has had so large a sale as this. Read the advertisement in another column, and order during the month of September, without fail!

OUR PORTRAIT OF HARRISON.

We are sending out a magnificent portrait, from a very recent photograph, of President Harrison, which shows him exactly as he looks to-day. This portrait is not the same as that we gave with the Weekly Blade four years ago, but is an entirely new one, engraved since the Minneapolis convention. It is very much larger, very much finer, and printed on better paper than that we offered as a premium in 1888.

We cannot give the portrait to all subscribers to the Weekly Blade this year, as we did before, because it is too expensive to present to low-priced campaign club subscribers. But we will send a copy of this new Harrison portrait to any person sending us

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS for the Weekly Blade three months, or

FIFTY CENTS for the Weekly Blade six months, or

ONE DOLLAR for the Weekly Blade one year,

PROVIDED, the portrait is asked for when you send your order.

Of course, we do not mean to give but one premium to $1 yearly subscribers. Those who ask for the portrait must not expect any other premium in connection with their yearly subscriptions. Before the end of the campaign we will make an announcement for the benefit of our regular yearly subscribers to the Weekly Blade who want the portrait. Address all orders to "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

THE BLADE POLITICAL PAMPHLETS FOR 1892.

We have just issued the first number of a series of political pamphlets for the coming Presidential campaign. It is called "The Blade Political Pamphlet, No. 1," with Hon. J. M. Ashley's appeal for the Proportional Distribution of Political Power in the Legislature of Every State.

It is a neat pamphlet of 43 pages, in large clear type, on good paper, and will be sent by mail to any address for SIX CENTS (three 2-cent stamps). By express, $4 per 100. Simply order "Blade Political Pamphlet No. 1." Political clubs will find in its pages much material for discussion on the dangerous tendencies in our political system.

Address all orders: "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

BLADE CHINA TEA SETS and BLADE WASHING-MACHINES.

Our Blade tea sets and Blade washing machines were very popular premiums last year, and are often inquired for. The offers for both made last year hold good for this season also. Our old readers are familiar with the offers, or have copies of The Blade containing them. New ones who wish to know what the offers are will please drop us a postal card, and we will send a copy of both advertisements, exactly as they were published last year. Briefly they are as follows:

An 80-piece china tea set and the Weekly Blade one year for $7; or the tea set as a premium for every club of 11 subscribers, accompanied by $11.

The washing machine and the Weekly Blade one year for $5; or the washing machine as a premium for a club of 10 subscribers, accompanied by $10. Send for a copy of the offers.

BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. We now offer the following:

"THE ROMAN CHARIOT RACE," in the Circus Maximus of Rome, by Alexander Wagner. This is in full colors, 17x24 inches in size, representing a race in the reign of Emperor Domitian, 88 years after Christ. The tiers of seats, crowded with a mass of excited people, run in a circular or oblong orm around a sandy arena, at the end of which are erected gilt cylinders in conical shape, forming the goal. The three chariots in the foreground, each drawn by four horses, make a scene of remarkable vigor.

"THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW—1814" by Messionier, the renowned French artist, and is in his best style. In full colors, 17x24 inches in size. The great original painting was sold in Paris for $170,000.

"CHRIST LEAVING THE PRAETORIUM," by Gustave Dore. A fine photo-etching, 21x28 inches. The scene represents Christ descending from the steps leading from the official tribunal of the Roman government of Jerusalem after his condemnation. The figure of the Savior, erect and commanding, is the center of attraction.

"NAPOLEON AT FRIEDLAND, 1807," the masterpiece of the renowned French painter Meissonier. It represents Napoleon saluting, with imperial gesture, his favorite regiment, the 12th Cuirassiers, as it swept by him to charge the Russians at Friedland. The copy we offer is 21x28 inches, in colors.

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," by Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist. This is not the picture we sold formerly; that was plain, but this is in colors, 17x24, reproducing with fidelity those of the original, which was sold to Postmaster General Wanamaker for $120,000.

"THE GRAND CANAL OF VENICE," by Turner, the famous English artist. The scene portrayed is the Grand Canal as seen from the quay.

"THE HORSE FAIR," by Rosa Bonheur. There is no need of describing this world-famous picture. We have sold thousands of them, and still the demand comes.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SONGS OF THE SEASON.

These are the kind of mildish days
That cheer an' brace an' cool a fellow.
The woodland leaves begin to blaze
An' all out-doors gets kind of mellow.
The elm tree's dozing in a haze.
The afternoons get soft and stiller.
An' from the ash tree swings and sways
A soft an' pudgy caterpiller.
—Chicago News-Record.

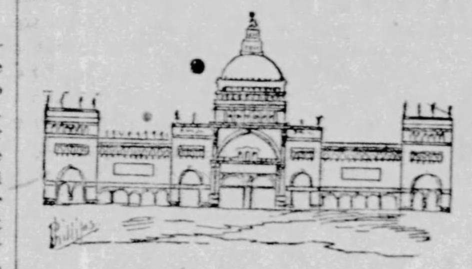
"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen
And waste its sweetness on the desert air:"
And millions more are born in florists' shops
And sold at prices that just make one swear.
—Brooklyn Eagle.

She sprinkled it with perfume rare,
That letter long since dated,
He knew it not when it got there—
It had been fumigated.
—Washington Star.

MACKAYE'S SPECTATORIUM.

Huge Amphitheater to Be Erected at the Lake Front and Fifty-sixth St.

After months of preliminary work the initiatory steps for the construction of the biggest auditorium of the world have just been taken in Chicago. A building permit has been issued to the Columbus Celebration company to erect a "spectatorium" at numbers 1 to 27 on Fifty-sixth street. The structure is to be six stories in height, 480 by 240 feet in dimensions and of frame and staff construction. Tenney & Mundy are the architects of the huge building, the cost of which in the permit is given at $200,000. This, however, is for the mere shell, the total cost of construction, aside from furnishings and decorations, being about $350,000.



THE MACKAY SPECTATORIUM.

Among the promoters, aside from Steele Mackaye, are such men as Geo. M. Pullman, Lyman J. Gage, Murry Nelson, Benjamin Butterworth, Andrew McNally, Franklin H. Head, Ferdinand W. Peck and other well-known citizens. Mr. Mackaye himself says the undertaking is the realization of full twenty years of fond dreams and much study in the realm of the spectacular.

The building will be in the Spanish renaissance style of architecture, and will exhibit a more georgeous effect and at the same time cover more ground than any other building heretofore planned or erected in connection with the Columbian exposition outside of the fair grounds. The front will extend over 480 feet, and the depth will average 311 feet, the height will be about 100 feet. The large dome in the center will be surmounted by a statue of fame. The seating capacity of the auditorium will be 9,200, and the entrances and exits will be ample for twice that number in order to empty the house in about half the time required to leave an ordinary theater. The stage will have a proscenium opening of 150 feet, with proportionate depth. The immense stage is so arranged that it can furnish real water to the depth of four feet over its entire surface. The scenery will be run on wheels on railraod iron under the water, and will be controlled, each piece separately, by electric motors from the prompter's desk, thus the prompter will only have to push a button and the motor will do the work of 250 men, absolutely preventing any mistakes in scene shifting.

The building, as has been said, will cost upwards of $350,000 when ready for the machinery. The furniture, scenes and machinery will cost probably as much more. The gentlemen constituting the spectatorium company will furnish ample means and are determined to make this enterprise one of the most enjoyable features of the fair. They claim it will be a more pleasing and a more talked-of novelty than the Eiffel ower. The character of the performances to be given are promised to equal Wagner's most extraordinary dreams of all that a great dramatic-musical performance should be. The greatest orchestral music, especially written by the best composers, solos and choruses by eminent artists, all illustrated by brilliant spectacular and realistic pantomimes, will be presented. The story of the piece to be given will be the life of Columbus and the discovery of America. Ships of the actual size and appearance used by Columbus will be fully manned by sailors in exact reproduction of the characters of those times. The capture of Grenada and the procession of Columbus and Isabella to the Alhambra, as well as the surrender of Boabdil, last of the Moorish kings, will be especially grand and on an immense scale. The scenery, costumes and music will be elaborate and picturesque, and the promoters claim for this production that it will be the greatest of the kind ever attempted.

For the Blade.

WHERE HE IS AT.

So often shifts a Democrat,
Just like the flea that troubled Pat,
It's hard to tell just where he's at.

If you will follow him far back,
You'll find a strangely crooked track,
And how he's dealt with white and black.

To you who live so much in doubt,
And wish to learn his crooked route,
This much I'll say to help you out:

There's just one place he's always at,
Yes, always where free trade is; that,
That is where you'll find a Democrat.
—W. W. Stockwell, Mead, Ind.

The Insolence of Capital.

Boss—What is the matter with you? You seem to have the blues this morning.

Aged Bookkeeper—Yes, I have the blues very bad. You see I have a great deal of family trouble.

Boss—That will never do, Mr. Ademup. During business hours your only trouble must be about business. Bear that in mind from now on.—Texas Siftings.

Do you want a chance to make $500? If so, read our coupon offer on the fifth page of this issue.

He Thought He Could Use It.

Dossil (to Peck, the Grocer)—I got a dollar's worth of sugar of you yesterday.

Peck—Yes, sir, I remember. Was there anything the matter with it?

Dossil—Oh, no. I merely called now to order a barrel of lime. That and sand will make excellent mortar. So I think I can use the sugar, as I am about to build.—Puck.

Practice Over Half the Time.

Paderewski, when traveling, has his piano in his bedroom and immediately on rising commences practicing and it a matter of great difficulty to get him away from it. When he was at Manchester in the winter of 1890 he remained there exactly 48 hours, and out of that time he was at the piano 27.—Exchange.

Setting the Time.

Young Tutter (nervously)—Do you think, Miss Pinkerly, that my overcoat in the hall?

Miss Pinkerly—Oh, I should say, Mr. Tutter, that it could stay there safely for say twenty minutes or half an hour.—N. Y. Herald.

Even the Elements are Asleep.

Time suspends his ravages in Egypt, where the smallest marks of a knife on a piece of wood remain at the close of 2,000 years as distinct as on the day they were cut, and you can see after twice that interval where a chisel slipped upon a block of stone.

Not for Girls.

Little Dot—I wish you'd let me ride your bicycle.

Little Dick—These big wheel bicycles won't do for girls.

"Why won't they?"

"'Cause every time you'd fall off an' get 'most killed you'd cry."

No Such Gal as That.

About the girls there's one thing sure—
Those Coras, Mauds, and Alices—
Although suspenders they procure,
They'll never call them galluses.

A Stroke of Inventive Genius.

Miss Mandie—And so I refused him on the ground that I was too young to marry.

Chorus of Miss Mandie's Friends—Oh, you clever girl! Who else would have thought of that excuse from you?—Chicago News.

Lacks the Ginger.

"Mudge is still looking for a snap, I suppose?"

"Yes; but he doesn't seem to have the necessary ginger to make it."—Indianapolis Journal.

Girly Girls.

She would not wear these "galluses,"
This maiden young and tender,
So the members of the Girl's Own club
Voted to suspender.
—Brandon Banner.

Worse Than Chicago.

There are about 700,000 houses in London which, on cold days, consume 40,000 tons of coal, emitting 480 tons of sulphur.

A LOVING WOMAN'S REASON.

"I love you well, my sweetheart shy;
I'm true."
The maiden blushing answered:
"Love you."
"Why do you love me, my adored?"—
A pause.
And then she answered with a word:
"Because."
—Texas Siftings.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hiscox, 853 B'way, N.Y. Write for book of proofs FREE

THE M'KINLEYIZED FARMER.

The Old Cobden Club Free Trade Tract Revised as to Facts.

Minneapolis Tribune:—In the light of the Senate sub-committee price report compiled by United States Labor Commissioner Wright and endorsed by Senator Carlisle, the Cobden tract which recites the fairy tale about the tariff tax-burdened farmer will need revision. The Tribune is not "great shakes" on Cobden tracts, but inasmuch as none of our Cobdenized editors of the Democratic press can be prevailed upon to approach the job, the Tribune makes the following modest attempt:

Unhitching his horses from the wagon, cheapened by the McKinley act 1.16 per cent, and tying them out to grass with a manilla rope, cheapened 11.32 per cent, the farmer crawls through the barbed-wire pasture fence, cheapened 2.28 per cent, and goes to the house, whose building materials are cheapened from 1 to 15 per cent.

His wife, having put the last of the Monday's washing through the wringer, cheapened 5.03 per cent, and taken a brief rest on the new antique oak bedroom set, cheapened 5.02 per cent, and on sheeting, cheapened 2 per cent, and blankets cheapened 1.11 per cent, has attired herself in a cocheco fancy print dress, cheapened 4.76 per cent, and a lawn apron, cheapened 3.33 per cent and welcomes him at the door with a smile 150 per cent wide.

He scrapes his boots, cheapened 1.11 per cent, hangs up his scythe, cheapened 2.14 per cent, hitches up his overalls, cheapened 1 per cent, with a piece of binding twine, cheapened 20.73 per cent, and a ten-penny steel-wire nail, cheapened 4.69 per cent, and then gives her a hug, tightened 200 per cent, which snaps every thread, cheapened 2.39 per cent, which holds his wife, increased in stature 50 per cent, who knocks off his hat, cheapened 1.28 per cent, and swipes him with a Pacific poplin sun bonnet, cheapened 2.65 per cent, and seats him in a chair, cheapened 2.75 per cent, feeling crestfallen about 82.19 per cent.

Into his tea, cheapened .27 per cent, he pours two heaping spoonfuls of granulated sugar, cheapened 40.60 per cent, adds another spoonful and asks for a fourth cup, with which to drink the health of "Bill" McKinley, Ben. Harrison and free sugar. On his bread he spreads syrup, cheapened 1.10 per cent, in order to save his butter, increased in price 11.51 per cent, and get with it for his wife an all-wool-two-yards-wide American-made cashmere dress, which costs less than the imported article did before McKinley bill days. Into the roast turkey, increased in price 9.29 per cent, and eggs, increased 22.92 per cent, he plunged less recklessly than into the canned salmon, decreased in price 1.37 per cent, and canned peaches, decreased by McKinley free sugar 2.19 per cent; and by this economical discrimination he saves on his dinner enough to buy for himself that afternoon an American-made linen duster, an American-made Republican pearl button and tin horn and an all-wool-yard-high Harrison hat, with which he marches in the Republican procession.

CUT THIS OUT

It Will Get a $1.00 Book.

The readers of this paper can have a fine illustrated family medical book of nearly 200 pages, called "The Safeguards of Life," sent free to all subscribers who wish to learn how to cure chronic and desperate diseases. Send six cents for postage on book and address DR. KALKHOFF, 505, 507, 509 Summit st., Toledo, O.

DE MORES WAS A MARK.

How the Wily Dakotans Humbugged the Fierce Marquis.

Anything concerning the Marquis de Mores, who is going to fight our Uncle Joe Medill at the World's Fair, is, of course, interesting, says the Chicago Times.

"The way the Marquis de Mores was skinned, bunkoed and generally done up out in Dakota was pretty tough," said A. L. Dowler, who is stopping at the Grand Palace Hotel.

"I've just returned from Montana," continued Mr. Dowler, "and while I was in Butte I met Robert Curran, who was telegraph operator at Medora during the time the Marquis was in the height of his glory. He told me some queer stories, and I guess the Frenchman doesn't owe the Medora people anything.

"He ran a bank there and the cashier, bookkeepers, discount clerks, paying teller, and in fact the entire staff of the establishment, consisted of De Mores's English valet and a big Newfoundland dog. When this valet was not engaged in his menial duties he attended to the financial affairs of the bank.

"While Curran was there the Marquis bought 10,000 head of cattle from two Englishmen. They were first-class cattle and cost $40 a head. When these two Britons delivered the cows they worked one of the neatest skin games that I've ever heard. Medora, you know, sits in a valley, with table lands on each side. Well, the Englishmen run 5,000 head of cattle in on the Marquis and collected for 10,000. The way they did it was by running the same 5,000 twice around the hill. De Mores never tumbled until he had paid his $400,000 and the merry cockneys were bound for South America. It was a clear steal of $200,000, but the Marquis didn't make much bones about it. He had plenty of money and didn't care.

"He was the game of everybody in that section of the country. He paid four prices for everything and was theoretically, if not literally, held up upon every occasion. He had big schemes, the finest cattle in the land, but the expenses precluded any gain.

"I came through Medora recently and the cold-storage warehouses, the abattoir and the other buildings, besides his ranch, are all there yet in good condition. Medora, by the way, you know, was the name of the wife of the Marquis. There is still a little settlement there where sheep herders and ranchers fit out and receive mail."

She Wanted to Know.

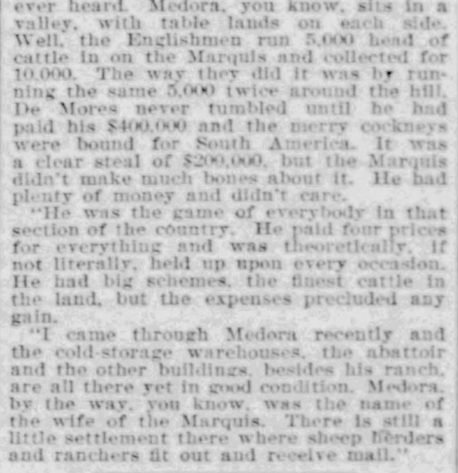
It was after 2 a. m. when Mr. Staggers came home, but Mrs. Staggers was waiting for him and she had an interrogation point in her eye.

"M-m-my dear," he began. "I-I-I——"

"Mr. Staggers," she interrupted, in a severe tone, "Mr. Staggers, where were you at?"

Do you want a chance to make $500? If so, read our coupon offer on the fifth page of this issue.

GRANDEST OFFER EVER MADE.



A fine $25 watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address and we will send you one of these fine 14 K. gold-plated inlaid watches. The base of the case is made of fine jeweler's metal which is guaranteed to wear 20 years. The movement is beautifully jeweled and damaskeened throughout. You examine it at the Express, and if you are satisfied it is equal in appearance to any $25 gold watch you may pay the agent our sample price, $5.85 and it is yours. If you will send the cash $5.85 with your order, thereby saving us the express charges, we will send you FREE a fine gold plated chain to match the watch. This offer will not be made again. Remember we send our guarantee that the watch can be returned at any time within one year if found otherwise than represented. Address Keene's Mammoth Watch House, 1301 Washington St., Sample Dept. 41, Boston, Mass.

$25 to $50 per week, to Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replate rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc.; quickly done by dipping in melted metal. No experience, polishing, or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profits large. W. P. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

MAGIC LANTERNS And STEREOPTICONS, all prices. Views illustrating every subject for PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS, etc. A profitable business for a man with small capital. Also Lanterns for Home Amusement. 236 page Catalogue free. McALLISTER, Optician, 49 Nassau St., N. Y.

IF OPIUM or any other drug has got the best of you send to DR. KANE, 86 5th Ave., New York, and receive a never-failing cure FREE BY MAIL.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY or commission, to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Agents making $50 per week. Monroe Eraser Mf'g Co., X 79, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

TORN DRESSES Instantly and perfectly repaired by use of Red Cross Rubber Tissue. Every lady should have it. A large sheet by mail, 25 Cents. A. U. BETTS & CO., TOLEDO, O.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY that restores poor eyesight. Write for Illustrated Circular. DR. B. F. POOLE, Clinton, Iowa.

$3.98 HUNTING CASE GENTS OR LADIES SIZE FREE

A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any $25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, $3.98, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you One Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for sixty days only. THE NATIONAL M'F'G & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

YOUR NAME on 25 Lovely Cards, perfect Gems and Premiums, 1 Ring, Fountain Pen, Cuff Buttons, Collar Button, Scarf Pin, Watch chain, all, with our new Popular Monthly Paper, for 10c. and 2c. postage. JEWEL CARD CO., CLINTONVILLE, CONN.

DO YOU WISH TO SAVE 50% on all your purchases? We can supply everything imaginable for personal and family use, such as Books, Albums, Bibles, Fancy Goods, Silver Ware, Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewelry, Guns, Revolvers, Musical Instruments, and a host of novelties, and allow 50 per cent discount to all members. We charge a membership fee of $2.00 yearly and furnish members the largest illustrated catalogue extant, costing over 50c. per copy to print. To test the merits of our Association, we make this Special Offer to all readers of this paper: Upon receipt of 30 Cents in stamps we will send you our mammoth catalogue and book you as a member for three months free, allowing you 50 per cent. discount on all your purchases during that time, and we will also include and send with catalogue postpaid and carefully packed A SILVER BUTTER DISH. Warranted triple plated on white metal. Just the time to save money on your holiday purchases. We have over Fifty Thousand members. Highest testimonials furnished, endorsed by all the leading express companies in Boston. Address Commonwealth Co-Operative Association, Boston, Mass.

ALL GOODS ON TRIAL ON EASY CONDITIONS. CATALOGUES FREE. Write at once to HOLLY WATCH CO., Jersey City, N. J.

From $35 WE DO IT EVERY TIME! Save you from $50 to $200

HOW DO WE DO IT?

We sell from our factory at wholesale prices direct to the public, saving them all agents' and dealers' exorbitant profits. We are doing a marvelous business. Over thousand Pianos and Organs per month. WONDERFUL, but true! To prove it, send for our new catalogue, illustrated in colors. It is FREE to any address. Examine it, and you will see that we are selling

ORGANS and PIANOS For CASH and on EASY PAYMENTS at prices that are simply WONDERFULLY LOW. We have now some of the finest styles of Organs and Pianos ever manufactured. Our new catalogue shows all the latest. Our twenty-sixth annual special offers are now ready. We have bargains in all styles and at all prices. Organs from $35. Pianos from $175, for cash or on easy payment. We have the largest direct trade in the world. We have a larger factory and employ more men than any firm doing a direct business. You can visit our factory FREE if you live within 200 miles of us.

...NOTE... We are absolutely responsible for all our contracts.

REFERENCES: First National Bank, and all the great Commercial Agencies.

NO SATISFACTION, NO PAY! All instruments shipped on free trial warranted for ten years. WRITE FOR CATALOGUE AT ONCE TO CORNISH & CO. Old Established & Reliable. Washington, NEW JERSEY. From $175

SECOND 5,000 EDITION!

GIVEN AWAY

WITH THE WEEKLY BLADE!

The older subscribers of THE BLADE will remember that, a few years ago, Mr. D. R. Locke ("Nasby") made a tour of Europe, and wrote a series of letters for the paper. This series was afterwards re-written, and published as a subscription book of the highest class, entitled "NASBY IN EXILE." It was a large octavo of over 600 pages, printed on a superior quality of book paper, and with several hundred illustrations. These were drawn and engraved expressly for the volume, and alone cost nearly $3,000. They were done by the best artists, the intention being to make a first-class book. Thousands of copies were sold by subscription at $3.50 per copy.

At the present time, "Nasby in Exile" is entirely out of print; but the plates are owned by the Toledo BLADE Co., and there has been such a demand for the past year or two for the book that we have concluded to publish an edition of 5,000 copies, using, however, a little lighter quality of paper to decrease the cost of postage; and the book will be bound in flexible cloth covers, in the same style as was bound "Dr. Carlin's Recipes" a year ago, with which our readers are familiar. The book will be printed from the same plates and with the same illustrations as the original edition—except that we omit five short chapters, referring to the political situation in Ireland. That situation has entirely changed since the book was written, and the statements of these chapters are of no value as matters stand at present. This omission makes the book better than it would otherwise be; for the other chapters are as true to-day as they were when they were written.

We propose to send these 5,000 copies of "Nasby in Exile" to the first 5,000 people who send us $1 each for a yearly subscription to the Weekly BLADE, under the terms and conditions given below. The book can only be obtained on these conditions.

For all practical purposes, every copy of this edition of "Nasby in Exile" will be fully equal to a copy of the first edition, formerly sold for $3.50—as it contains exactly the same illustrations, the same reading matter (except that referring to Irish politics), and exactly the same as originally published.

To give an idea of what the book is, we give the table of contents and list of illustrations, all of which are in the volume as now being printed:

TABLE OF CONTENTS—"NASBY IN EXILE."

The Departure—How the Passengers Amused Themselves—Sea-sickness—Tibbitts, of Oshkosh—The Storm.
London—The Englishman—A Few Statistics—The Climate—A Red-coated Romance.
The Derby Races—Departure for the Derby—Sights and Scenes—Shows and Beggars—Betting.
What the Londoners Quench Their Thirst with—The Kind of Liquor—Tobacco—Early Closing.
How London is Amused—The London Theaters—An English Idea of a Good Time—Punch and Judy.
Madame Tussaud—American Worthies.
The London Lawyer—The Solicitor's Bill.
English Capital—London Quacks—The London Advertiser.
Petticoat Lane—The Home of Second-Hand—The Clothing Dealer—Diamonds—The Confiding Israelite.
The Tower—The Royal Jewels—The Horse Armory—Interesting Relics—The Beef-Eaters.
Two English Nuisances—A Badly Dressed People—An English Hotel—The English Landlord.
Portsmouth—Nelson's Ship—In the Harbor—Tibbitts' Diary.
Westminster Abbey—Seeing the Abbey—Warren Hastings—Epitaphs—Religious Service—A Little History.
The American Showman—The Trainer's Widow Foggerty—The Zulu.
Richmond—The Star and Garter—Down the River.
From London to Paris—The Custom House—Normandy—The Cathedral—On the Way to Paris.
A Scattering View of Paris—Drinking in Paris—Wine and Whisky—The National Fete.
Something About Parisians—French Cleanliness—The Polite French—The Disgust of Tibbitts.
Parisian Gamin—Interview with a Gamin—A Contented Being.
How Paris Amuses Itself—The Grand Opera—The Wicked Mabille—Gardens other than the Mabille—Tibbitts and the Professor.
The Louvre—Art in the Louvre—The Commune.
The Palais-Royal—A Tale of the Commune—The Wisdom of Therese—The Two Lovers.
French Drinking—The Water of Paris—The Mild Swash.
Parisian Living—The Market Women—Parisian Washing—Female Shop-keepers—The Career of Sam.
Paris to Geneva—A Night on the Rail—Geneva—Affecting Anecdote—Piracy on Lake Erie—The Irate Guest—Too Much Music.
Switzerland—The Rhone—A Geneva Bakery—Swiss Roads—Female Climbers—Ascent of Mont Blanc—A Useful Man at Last.
Chillon—Tibbitts and the Jew—On the Lake.
From Geneva Over the Alps—Mountain Climbing—Legend of the Gorge—Martigny—A Swiss Cottage—Alpine Ascents.
Over the Alps—Tibbitts' Idea—Dangers of Ascending Mt. Blanc.
Going up the Mountain—The Mer de Glace—The Gorge—Something About Glaciers.
In Switzerland—Tibbitts's Letter—Berne and Bears—Barbers.
Lake Thun and Beyond—Interlaken—Wood Carving—Geissbach.
Lucerne and the Rigi—Up the Rigi—A Mountain Railway—The Rigi Kulm—Tell's Chapel.
Zurich and Strasburg—Beer and Music—The Cathedral—The Wonderful Clock.
Baden-Baden—A Few Legends—Up the Mountain—To Old Schloss.
Heidelberg—The Great Cask—The Students.
Mannheim—Opera—A Treatise on Treating.
Frankfort-on-the-Maine—Red Tape—Jew's Street—Lovely Gardens.
Down the Rhine—Bingen—Mouse Tower—Tibbitts's Romance.
Cologne—The Cathedral—Eleven Thousand Virgins—Home.

HOW TO OBTAIN A COPY OF THIS BOOK FREE.

First—We design to present a copy of "Nasby in Exile" only to yearly subscribers. We do not offer it in connection with short-time or campaign subscriptions. Every person who reads this advertisement and remits $1 cash for The Weekly BLADE for one year, and mentions at the same time that he desires a copy of this book, will have his name entered at once on THE BLADE subscription list, and a copy of "Nasby in Exile" be mailed free, post paid.

Second—Any person who may remit $1 for THE BLADE and book, can have THE BLADE sent to his own address and the book to that of some other person; or vice versa—that is, the book to his address, and THE BLADE to some other person. Always remember that a copy of the book will be mailed free with each order inclosing $1 for The Weekly BLADE one year, if the book is asked for when the order is sent.

Third—Any one now a subscriber to The Weekly BLADE may obtain one new subscriber at $1, remit the $1 for the new subscriber, and order the book to his own address for his trouble in getting the subscriber. Of course, no book in this case will be sent to the new subscriber; only one book with one subscription.

Fourth—Any one who is now a subscriber to The Weekly BLADE, but whose subscription has not yet expired, but who desires a copy of the book, may remit $1, and have the time of his subscription extended for one year after the expiration of the present subscription, and claim a copy of the book with the order.

Under no circumstances will any one be entitled to a copy of the book unless the book is asked for when the order is sent inclosing $1 for the subscription to The Weekly BLADE for one year.

We will under no circumstances recognize any claim sent afterwards for those who have heretofore remitted $1. Our object is to present this book only to subscribers who remit to us *after* the reading of this advertisement.

So far as the sale of the book separate from THE BLADE is concerned, it is out of print. It cannot be bought nor obtained in any other way except with the subscription to The Weekly BLADE.

Remittances must be made either by New York draft, money order, express order, postal note, or by registered letter. Checks on local banks are not par with us, because we have to pay for collection, and we must get $1 cash for each subscription under this offer. As many orders as you wish may be sent in one letter; but we cannot in any case allow any discount from the $1 mentioned above, nor use the club rates with this offer. We must get $1 cash with each order, in par funds.

All orders will be entered on our books as soon as received. THE BLADE will start at once, and a book will be mailed. Address all orders,

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

The Household

Home is the Kingdom and Love is the King.

Miss Emily S. Bouton Editor.

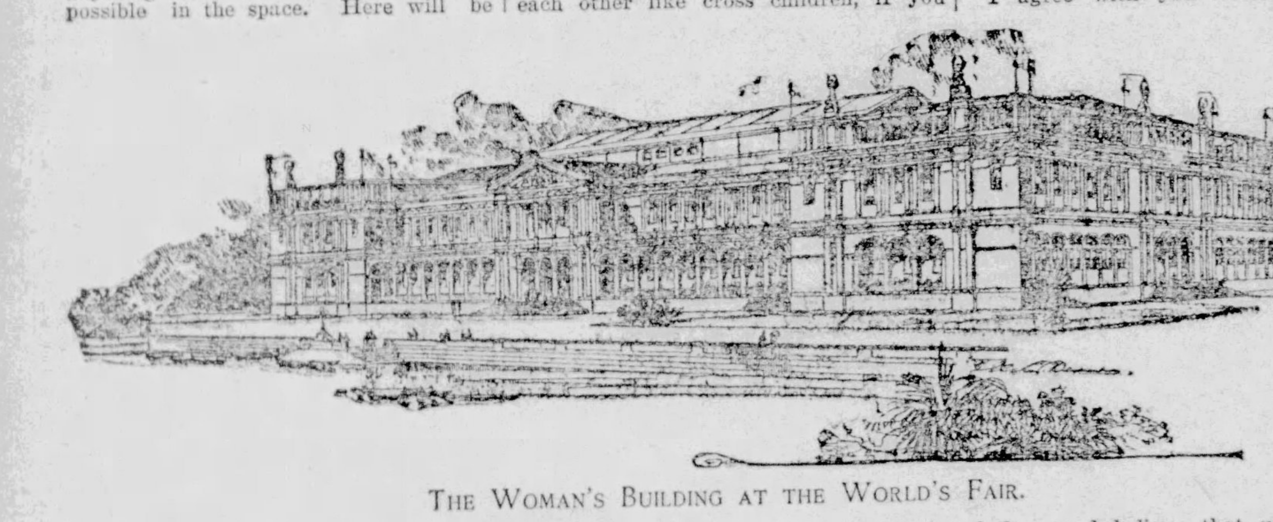
HOME TALKS.

THE GALLERY OF HONOR.

Individual Representation from Different Countries—Exhibition of Mrs. French-Sheldon's Trophies—Women Should be Interested.

Besides tracing woman's work in the line of invention, in the Woman's Building, her influence in art, literature and music during classical and medieval times, will also be shown, and all the originals or reproductions of what has been done in those ages will be obtained and displayed. That it will be a revelation to the world and a most unexpected one, to a large majority of those who gather in Chicago next year, is certain. The old world is to be searched and special committees appointed to go through the records and museums to discover the valuable material which should be brought to light.

This will be rather a retrospective view of what has been accomplished, while in the Gallery of Honor will be represented what the women of to-day are doing in all the new plans of development. Only the very greatest achievements will be here exhibited; anything more than this would be impossible in the space. Here will be shown the enormous number of charitable and philanthropical organizations which are conducted by women. In the library will be books written by famous woman-writers of all countries, with the original manuscripts whenever they can be obtained. Here, too, will be authentic portraits of celebrated women from each country with the printed accounts of their lives and their work accomplished.



THE WOMAN'S BUILDING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

One thing in which most women are interested is beautiful lace, and in the Gallery of Honor will be a collection well worth studying. There will be seen the products of a kind of labor which women have done for centuries without competition of men, and in which they have shown the greatest skill and ingenuity. Applications for representation have already been received from many foreign countries, among them Russia, Ireland, England, Italy, Belgium, Japan, Bohemia, India, Egypt and the island of Jamaica. That one place alone will hold interest enough to occupy many hours of sight-seeing.

And, in this connection, I want to speak of what is to be done to show the accomplishment of Irish women, and also to provide a future for them in certain directions. Long ago they made "laces and embroideries that were the admiration of the world." Quaint and beautiful patterns still exist, and Lady Aberdeen, who is interested in good work for humanity, turned her attention to bettering the condition of the poor of Ireland, and particularly those of her own sex, through their employment. She has managed to revive the lace industry there, and the products, worn by herself and friends, have become popular in London, and thus a market provided for them. An exhibit will be made at the World's Fair, with the hope that they may become known everywhere by this means, and thus the old trade of lace-making bring again comfort and a lucrative occupation to Irish women.

It will not be uninteresting to the readers of The Blade to know that among the sculptors whose work will be exhibited is the celebrated Madame Bertaux, of Paris, and of painters Madame Demont-Breton, the gifted daughter of Jules Breton.

Among American women whose work will appear is Mrs. Candace Wheeler, who is at the head of the society of Associated Artists of New York, but is acknowledged to be foremost among women decorators. And this society, let me say in passing, will furnish an entire room, and will also have some of their most noted tapestries in the Gallery of Art.

Mrs. French-Sheldon, the woman, still young in years, who visited portions of Africa where white people had never before penetrated—going from Mombassa, upon the eastern coast, one thousand miles into the interior, taking with her a caravan of 120 negroes, and returning without the loss of a single one—will exhibit the trophies which she obtained in this hitherto unexplored country. It will be remembered that she was presented with a medal by the Royal Geographical Society of England for navigating Lake Chala, on which no white man's boat had ever before ventured, and which was feared by the natives, who called it the Devil's water.

One thing that particularly attracts me at this present time is the way in which the fact is developing that women can do so much good work in the preparation for the final exhibition. The beautiful Woman's building was designed, as everybody knows, by Miss Sophie G. Hayden, of Boston, who has shown that she is an architect of decided ability. The carved woodwork of the inside decorations is to be the work of women, and in many cases rooms are to be completely finished from designs made by the women of a single state, and in the woods peculiar to that particular part of the country.

The Arkansas State World's Fair building was designed by Miss Jean Loughborough, who is also to superintend its construction. To Miss Alice Rideout, of San Francisco, has been given the contract for the sculptural work upon the Woman's building, her designs for the statuary having received the approval of the committee appointed to decide the matter.

I have given here only a running sketch of some of the things which have been done, and what it is expected will be accomplished by women for women, and for the world beside, at the coming Exposition. As may be seen, it is of the utmost importance that everywhere women should take hold of the work and push it forward to most thorough accomplishment. Individually and collectively those of each state should have a pride in endeavoring to make their own exhibit, whether it be general or belonging to the Woman's building, as complete as possible.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Household Chats on Etiquette.

No. 5.

"In a recent 'chat' we were told that it was proper to leave cards when attending a reception, in order to assist the hostess in remembering who had attended. Would there be any impropriety in friends leaving their cards for the same reason, when attending a funeral? It is always comforting to know who have shown their regard for us by their presence in the time of our affliction, and there is no other way by which we can know. I am aware that it is not customary, but would it be improper?"—Susan S.

Ans.—As you say, it is not customary, but there would be no impropriety in doing so. Indeed, the suggestion seems a very good one, when the reasons you give are considered. Very frequently near friends will leave a note of sympathy to be given to the family after the services are over, and it seems as if a card receiver might be placed near the door where those who chose to do so could leave a card.

"I am so glad the visiting card question has came up, for we and our neighbors have been quarreling about their use. There are ladies with whom I exchange calls two or three times every year, and whom I have known all of my life, who leave a card each time they call, whether they find me at home. I contend that is wrong. Am I right?"—Golden Rod.

Ans.—It is proper to leave a card at each call, whether or no you find the lady at home, in order to assist her in making her calling lists. In a small place, or where your calling list is small, this would not be necessary, perhaps, but it is perfectly correct to do so.

"How shall I introduce people who happen to call upon me at the same time, or whom I chance to meet on the street, and what is the proper thing to say in response to an invitation?"—Nellie B.

Ans.—In fashionable city society it is an established rule that in her own house, a lady can not introduce two ladies residing in the same town and moving in the same social circles, lest she may unintentionally offend one, or the other, and the English rule that "the roof is an introduction," is gaining favor with all, as it is much less embarrassing when you chance to meet a stranger in a friend's parlor, to drop formality and chat pleasantly while you remain than to sit stiffly, looking at each other like cross children, if you happen not to be introduced. And it is understood by all that such acquaintance ends with the call.

Should two who were even bitter enemies chance to meet in the house of a mutual friend, regard for that friend requires them to treat each other pleasantly while there. In small towns the hostess is usually well enough acquainted with all of her callers to know whether an introduction would be mutually agreeable.

Introductions on the street, or in street cars are not necessary, and are sometimes quite annoying. A bow is all that is needed in response to such introductions, and further recognition at any future time is not exected, unless desired by both parties. In performing introductions the simpler the form the better. As, Miss White allow me to present (or introduce) Mr. Brown. Mr. Brown, Miss White. The names should be given very distinctly, and should you not understand them, it will save much embarrassment for you to say, at once, "Beg pardon, but I did not catch the name."

Fancy Work and House Decoration

Play Rug.—Make a square center of scarlet felt one yard and a half in width. Then cut a border of black three-eighths of a yard wide. On this border stitch figures cut from bright pieces of woolen goods—dogs, cats, swallows, ladders, bicycles, letters of the alphabet—anything to attract the child's attention. These designs may be obtained from illustrated papers. After the border is done, feather stitch to the center with a bright contrasting color. Then cut four pieces of pasteboard, each one a foot square, and fasten them at the corners that the rug may lie flat on the floor. Line the whole with burlap, strong unbleached cotton, or bed ticking. If economy is desired, a partly worn bed blanket may be dyed and used for the rug instead of felt.

Portiere for Bedroom Door.—Make the portiere of blue jean outlined in a large all-over pattern with white rope linen. Finish across the top with a network of white cord with long tassels.

Bath Apron.—A pretty apron to wear while giving baby a bath, is made of a square of heavy white twilled flannel. Make a broad hem all around and feather-stitch with scarlet silk or any color desired. Open the hem at each end of one side, and run in a ribbon, matching the feather stitching in color, to tie on the apron. This protects the dress, besides obviating the necessity of using a blanket.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; tto, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip; m, make.

Crocheting abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d ch st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o sh st, open shell stitch; tr, treble; sh c, short crochet.

Knitted Leggings.—Use good strong Germantown or zephyr and No. 14 needles. Cast on 84 stitches, knit 8 inches in ribs of 2 plain, 2 purl; you then decrease for the calf of the leg. In ribbed knitting, the decreasings are always the best made in the center of the leg and at the back. Knit two stitches on together twice, one on each side of the center; rib with the stitches forming that rib. Knit 6th row ribbed, decrease again, repeat from the edge 4 times more, then knit one rib again for the ankle. A frill may be made round the ankle, which is becoming to the foot, by knitting 2 stitches in every alternate stitch in the two following rounds. These are ribbed as before, and knitted a depth of two inches. If the frill is not added, cast of loosely around the ankle.

Baby's Afghan.—Blue and White Star Light Lady Grey yarn or in place of blue put pink.

With blue make a chain length desired enough to make nine points of seventeen stitches to a point. It is done in short crochet which is, insert hook in stitch without putting yarn over, draw yarn through, then draw yarn through two stitches on hook.

1st row—* one short crochet in each of eight loops, three short crochet all in one or next loop, one short crochet in each of eight loops, pass by one stitch * repeat from * to * across, always take back part of stitch or loop, do twelve rows like first row with blue, then twelve rows with white, twelve rows blue, thirty-six rows white, twelve rows blue, twelve rows white, twelve rows blue, then it is done. Blue and white tassels between the points make a pretty finish.—Eva M. Niles.

Correspondence.

Mollie Explains.—The best of intentions are often spoiled by the fear of saying or doing too much. I had great trouble with my first babe about drinking cold water. Having been taught to think cold water was a necessity, I was greatly worried. A neighbor, one of those sweet, motherly women we all love, told me she had the same difficulty, and what to do.

Prominent M. D.'s are continually remarking upon the deterioration of the human race, and say that one of the chief reasons is the ignorance of mothers on those very points. Many also claim that one of the greatest causes of nervous diseases in young people is: "The mothers are too selfish to stay at home, and drag their children off on pleasure trips, excursions, and out to entertainments, thus weakening and injuring the little nerves."

I never make a public statement from one or two facts or from mere prejudice, therefore I tell you that my first authority for my other facts was a cousin, for many years matron of a large hospital, and back of her was the wisdom of prominent Philadelphia and New York city. Fresh water, as we drink it, should never be given to a child less than a year old, nor ice under three. The immediate effect is often good, but God pity the future of thousands. Therefore it is best to err on the safe side.

I know a number of people who, like myself, suffer from a too free use of cold water in infancy. I could give the names of other prominent authority on the same question.

The floor is the most natural place for a child if properly dressed. In very hot weather a child six months old or over should wear a gauze or knit shirt, a flannel band (some babies have to wear linen under these), a cotton dress, short enough to leave the feet free, and its napkin. From 4 to 6 o'clock the child should either be placed in a crib or have a shaker flannel dress, a pair of cotton stockings, and little moccasins added to its costume. If a child frets, it is sick, hungry, or uncomfortable in some way. The present is not all, the future is the great study. To obtain good results one must study cause and effect everywhere, also constitutions, and remember the old adage: "What is one man's meat is very likely another man's poison." As to colic: Thousands of children otherwise perfectly healthy are subject to it, and the poor mother gladly does all in her power to lessen the severity and frequency of the attacks, as she knows the danger of hernia, commonly called "rupture or breach."

Jean Hunt's way is certainly the simpler and could she prove it the better way for future good many a young mother would bless her. For proofs regarding mortality among the Indians, write to missionaries resident on reservations. Other proofs must come from those who have studied constitutions in all grades of society and nationalities represented in the United States, for a period not less than twenty years. I never like to argue with a pen, but hoping to help some one I have done so. I am prejudiced about just three things in this world—the Bible, Prohibition, and Republicanism—the first from love, the others from educational and scientific standpoints.

I agree with you about the short clothes, and believe that using a cup would lessen danger of disease.—Mollie.

What Shall Be Done With Laura's Baby?—And now comes our dear Laura with another trouble. First, she was afraid she would devote too much time to her husband, and now she is all "wrought up" lest she shall love her baby too much. What a sight of trouble the poor woman has, and if she should live to raise a large family, what a sight of responsibility the Household would have in advising her about it. But we must consider that Laura is young, and that after a while she will depend on her own judgment, and do what the mother-love prompts her to do for her children.

But do not, dear Laura, be too good to that precious child, and love him (if it a "him"?) to death, nor hold him and "cuddle" him till he becomes a tyrant. It will be better for both of you if he is allowed to roll around and help himself all he can. There will be enough for you to do for him even then, and you will enjoy the "loving and cuddling" times you speak of much more if you do not make them too frequent.

And in mercy to the baby, do not follow the advice of every neighbor, or friend, as to his food and care, unless he has a constitution of iron and the stomach of an ostrich. Try and learn by observation of what seems to agree with him, and then, for goodness sake, brace up, and be independent enough to do what you think right.—Esmerelda.

Correspondence Clippings.

Jean Hunt, your letters are excellent. If any one had your gift, or I might say, insight into things, what a pleasant world to live in, for all things would run smoothly.—R. R. G.

Let me give for the benefit of the Household some of the things I have learned by experience. Our clock needed cleaning, so we took out the works and boiled them in a pan of hot water and soda. I think now that a suds of some fine soap might have been better. When all of the dirt seemed loosened, we rinsed it off with clear, hot water, then laid the works on a tin and placed them in a warm oven till dry. Next we oiled all parts needing it with machine oil, applied with a feather, replaced the clock in the case and it runs all right and keeps good time. I have found that a little honey, gradually heated to the boiling point and allowed to candy, given to children when they have an irritating little cough will relieve them at once. For a sore throat put a little sulphur on some live coals, throw a shawl over your head (and the coals) and inhale the fumes of the sulphur a few times. This is good even in the first stages of diphtheria. For lung trouble there is nothing better than a syrup made from the root of resin weed and molasses. Do not wash the root, but scrape off all the dirt you can, cut the root in small pieces, boil for half an hour, let it settle and strain it into a kettle with an equal amount of molasses and boil till it is a thick syrup. Take a tablespoonful whenever you feel like it. It will not hurt you to take it often unless it should prove to be too much of a cathartic. This is good for horses that have a cough, only they do not need it sweetened.—Mrs. Nettie W.

I have been much interested in the letters concerning "bottle fed" babies, and wish to say a few words in regard to lime water in the milk. I have been giving my baby one-seventh lime water according to a doctor's directions and he is as well and healthy as one could wish. He depends entirely on his bottle, and I am always very careful that they are sweet. I keep the ones not in use in a strong solution of soda and water.—E. A. T.

I think the trouble with "Irene's" currant jelly is due to the fact that the fruit was over-ripe. To obtain the best results, the fruit should be used as soon as turned, in both canning and jelly making.—Mrs. A. S. Knowlton.

I have been looking every week to see something about the reading circle of the Household. Is it possible that no one followed the suggestions made by the editor last winter in regard to the books she so kindly selected for us to read? And will not some one who has time for such things, tell us busy ones of some books they can recommend for our winter's pleasure and profit?—Francis Howard.

Inquiries.

Will some one give a list of food that would be suitable diet for the use of one trying to reduce their flesh?—Ignorant Martha.

I would like to inquire what will cure scales, or granulations, on the eyelids? have been troubled with it a long time, and would be very glad to find a cure that will not injure the eyes.—Evangeline.

Will some one tell me how to get rid of fleas?—Mrs. L. A. A.

Can any one tell me what will relieve the cords in the limbs caused by rheumatism, and what is good for stiff joints?—J. J.

Will some one give recipes for cooking clams in various ways? I have stewed them in sweet milk, like oysters, but they are always hard and tough.—A Subscriber.

Will some one send directions for knitting, or crocheting, skirt, 3-4 of a yard long? Please state size of needles used and kind and quality of yarn.—Marigold.

Can some one tell me how to prepare pumpkins for winter use—not canning it, but drying it?—Ethel.

Will some one tell me what to do with my Easter lily? The leaves are turning yellow and dropping off. Also, can any one tell me what those little green things, that look like seeds and grow on the stems, are?—Amy J. Guy.

Will some one send a good recipe for coloring brown, or any good dark color, on cotton, that will not fade with washing? I have a white dress that I wish to color for everyday wear. I tried to get Diamond dyes, but the seal brown was for wool, and the brown for cotton was too yellow, and it is not pretty.—A Reader of the Blade.

Can some one tell me how to put up cucumbers in vinegar, by the barrel, for selling purposes?—Mrs. Mate Rose.

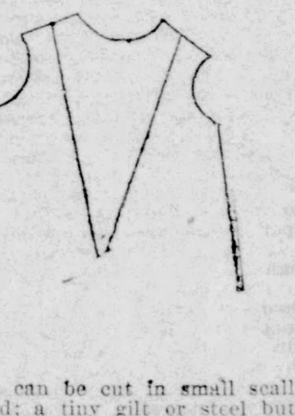
Answers to Inquiries.

R. T. Clarke. We can not send you a private answer to your letter, and tell you "every little detail" about your journey. All you will need to be told you will find in recent answers in The Blade, and you must trust to your own good sense for the rest. If you are dressed quietly and behave in a ladylike manner you will not have any trouble. Ask no questions, except of the conductor, and do not become confidential regarding your plans, with any one. "Keep your eyes open and your mouth shut," is a very good motto for a young person to adopt when traveling alone.—Ed.

Bell W. The rules governing the correspondents of the Household are: 1st, Do not write on both sides of the paper; 2d, write with ink; 3d, sign your true name and address, as well as the one you wish to have appear with your communication; 4th, no addresses will be given for private correspondence between contributors; 5th, do not ask the editor to receive and forward mail for you; 6th, do not write anything unkind or spiteful about any one. The Household has been established as a means of enabling those who can, by their advice, or experience, help others, to do so, and for the pleasant interchange of opinions and news on various subjects, and any one who desires to join the already large number of such correspondents, will be welcome to come at any time.—Ed.

I. G. and M. B.: Write to Miss Jessie Dougherty, 4056 Delmar ave, St. Louis, Mo., for full particulars of the "King's Daughters" work. She is the state secretary for Missouri, and will furnish information and badges to those desiring them.—Ed.

Mrs. S. P. Logarden: A pretty way to make your two-year-old boy's suit from two colors, is this: Make the front of the skirt of one color put in plain. The sides and back are made in pleats and from the other color. Put this skirt on to an underwaist. For a waist you can make a sailor blouse with collar and cuffs of one color, and the body of the other. Or you can make a little jacket from one color, and either a plain vest or a pleated shirt front of the other. Another pretty way is to cut the waist a long princess and put a deep pleating upon it. Have a belt to cover where they join (this comes some ways below the waist. Sew a full vest front of contrasting color, and use the same for collar and cuffs. A pretty way to make the front is like the following cut.



The sides can be cut in small scallops and bound; a tiny gilt or steel button being placed in each scallop. The V shaped piece can be made of a different color, either put in plain or shirred. The point should come below the waist. In place of scallops, revers can be put on, and a ribbon bow can finish the point.—Jean Hunt.

If "Anxious Inquirer" will use strong sage tea to which has been added a little salt, her hair will become soft and grow darker. I have tried it.

A Sufferer.—For ingrowing toe nails trim the nails square across the end, allowing the corners to grow out even with the toe. Never trim the corners of the nails. Few have suffered as I have with ingrowing toe nails. The above remedy effected a permanent cure. A sure cure for tetter is egg oil, which is made as follows: Take the yelks of 2 eggs, place them in a frying pan over a hot fire, stir constantly. You will think it is going to burn up, but persevere in stirring, and about the time you think it has burned up, the oil will separate. It will be black, of course. I have tried it on the hands and face, and know it will cure.

To prevent syrup from turning to sugar again, to 1 qt. of syrup add a piece of alum the size of a hazelnut.—Topsy.

Recipes.

Ice Cream Cake (for Helen S.)—One cupful of sugar; 1 3-4 cupfuls of flour; 3 eggs; 2 tablespoonfuls boiling water; 1 teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in 2 layers. Filling.—1 pt. thick, sweet cream, whipped, sweetened and flavored to taste. Stir in this 1 lb. of blanched almonds chopped fine. Just before serving spread this between the layers and on top.—Sarah Helen.

Quince Preserves (for Jessie L. McR.)—Pare and core your quinces. To every 1-2 gal. of fruit, allow a scant 1-2 gal. of sugar. Put fruit on to boil in preserving kettle in boiling hot water enough to cover them; let them boil until almost tender; have your sugar dissolved in a small quantity of water, and boiling hot; pour it over them, and whenever the juice jellies they are done; keep up a brisk fire and cook all the time. I sometimes cook the parings and pour over, adding more sugar—using scant measure. I have some of the nicest jellies and quince preserves made last year that one would wish to see or eat.

Watermelon Preserves.—To 3 large tin cupfuls of watermelon, put on to boil in boiling water that has citric acid the size of a large shellbark thrown in; have your melon cut in any shape you desire, but not over an inch in size; let boil till you can run a fork through, then add 2 large tin cupfuls of sugar and 1 lemon, liced; boil until they look transparent; they are delicious. I made some this fall, the syrup jellied on them.—R. R. G.

Pop Corn Balls.—To about 4 qts. popped corn, take 2 cupfuls light brown sugar; put in a vessel on the stove; dissolve a good teaspoonful gumarabic in a cup of water and add to the sugar; boil it until it is so thick that as you pour it out of a spoon the last drop will string out like a thread, or drop a little in cold water; if it hardens it is boiled enough. Have the corn warm, pour the syrup over it and with buttered fingers make into balls. A few spoonfuls of canned raspberry juice can be used in place of the gumarabic, and will make the balls a nice pink color. If white sugar is used instead of brown and stirred well through the corn, each grain will be crystalized by itself; two or three spoonfuls of the berry juice can be used to color it, but if too much of the juice is used it will ball up instead of crystallizing.—Mrs. M. A. Kaupp.

Lemon Cake.—1 cupful of butter; 1 1-2 cupfuls of sugar; 1 cupful of milk; 3 cupfuls of flour; 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder; a little salt, and 1 teaspoonful extract of lemon. Bake in layers.

Filling for Cake.—Juice and grated rind of 2 lemons; 3 eggs; 1 tablespoonful butter, and 1-2 lb. sugar. Beat well together; boil for five minutes, and when cold spread between the layers of cake.—H. V. H.

A Cure for St. Vitus Dance.—Tincture of black cohosh 6 ozs.; bromide of potassium 1 1-2 ozs.; mix. Dose for adult, 1 teaspoonful 3 times daily; one hour after meals.—Mrs. L. Hanna.

Have You Read

How Mr. W. D. Wentz of Geneva, N. Y., was cured of the severest form of dyspepsia? He says everything he ate seemed like pouring melted lard into his stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla effected a perfect cure. Full particulars will be sent if you write C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

The highest praise has been won by Hood's Pills for their easy yet efficient action.

OUR WINDOW GARDENING

STORY TOLD BY ONE WOMAN.

Her Home Made Beautiful for Years With Small Expenditure of Money—Others May Do As Well, If They Will.

A careful examination soon gave me the key to the whole trouble. It was true that the flower pots were lovely, some of them real works of art, but every one was glazed, and consequently checked evaporation. Common earthen pots, of the light color rather than dark, because the former are soft baked, and, therefore, more porous, are the favorite homes of house plants. They are readily cleaned, and permit both air and water to pass through them. The saucers should be separate from the pots, otherwise they become clogged up, and hinder instead of helping the growth of the roots. If they are not ornamental enough, they can be set inside the fancy ones, and then both use and beauty are conserved by the arrangements. Rarely will plants grow in vessels that are glazed or painted, as either effectually fastens up the pores, and neither evaporation or aeration can take place. My young friend changed her pots, and in a short time had the satisfaction of feeling that her efforts for flowers were not all in vain.

The size of the pot should correspond with the size of the plant. In the propagation and early growth very small ones are the best. Indeed it is better always that the pot should seem too small for the plants rather than too large, for if it grows vigorously, it can easily be changed into a more roomy home. The most convenient size is a medium one, say from five to eight inches across the top. I said that the plants could easil be repotted, but a few cautions may be necessary. To ascertain when it is necessary to be done, pass a broad-bladed knife around the inside, then turning it quickly upon your hand, a little rap upon the bottom will loosen the whole, and it may be taken out for examination. If the roots are beginning to curl upon the inside of the pot, it is time for the change to be made.

The new receptacle, if it has never been used, should be soaked thoroughly in water, or if old, washed outside and in. Most gardeners think it best to put either lumps of charcoal broken up fine in the bottoms to the depth of two or three inches, or pieces of potsherds in order to secure drainage. one or two authorities upon the subject have lately declared it unnecessary, as most of the drainage takes place through the porous sides. It is not difficult to try the experiment of doing without this sub-layer, and it is now becoming a common thing in New York green houses.

Knock off the loose earth from the ball, kill the worms, if there are any, that come to the surface, and place it in the center of the new pot, and then fill in with fresh soil, taking care to press it down firmly. After the change it is best not to expose the plant immediately to the full rays of a warm sun, but accustom them to it gradually, as they gain their foothold in their new home. The outside must be kept clean by constant scrubbing, and when they have been used sometime, the pots should be thrown away, as no care can prevent the sides becoming old and sour.

Instead of removing the plants into a larger pot when it might seem desirable from the condition of its roots, some florists take it out, wash the roots all off clean and place it back in the same pot filled with fresh soil, or in one a single size larger. The vigor and health of such plants are sometimes a matter of astonishment. It must be remembered that if the roots are allowed too much room in rich earth, the growth will take place there instead of in the leaves and branches. By getting rid of the old soil and supplying the new, the plant receives sufficient nourishment to insure its vigorous life.

Right here let me add that another very good thing to do is to stir the earth around the roots upon the surface. A hair-pin is the best instrument to use, as the prongs are so small that the rootlets are not disturbed. An occasional change of the top soil by removal and refilling with fresh earth is very beneficial.

The Soil to be Used.

Everybody has heard of the pompous old fellow who went into a little village to live and held the simple country folks for several years in a state of profound awe at the height and depth of his learning, and all because he had a way of looking owlish when his opinion was asked, and putting together a collection of sounding words mingled with one or two Latin phrases that had no more to do with the subject than Robert Ingersoll has with sending the Bible to the heathen. With Capt. Jack Bunsby in "Dombey and Son," he might always have safely answered, when asked for an explanation of his meaning: "The bearings of this observation lies in the application on't," for no human being could gather his ideas together after the confusion into which they were thrown in trying to comprehend the would-be sage, to see what in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the waters under the earth, his words could be made to apply to.

I sometimes think writers upon subjects designed for the instruction of youth or amateurs delight in doing out of their abundance what this man did out of his lack of real knowledge. They hedge the simplest subjects around with so much that is unnecessary that it bewilders and deceives instead of making clear. In the matter for instance of telling what is the best soil for growing plants, gardeners manage to completely mystify those they pretend to teach. Henderson tells of one authority who gives no less than nineteen varieties for the amateur to muddle his brains over, and then kill her plants, by abortive attempts at what are for her impossible combinations.

In the city ignorance in regard to the soil does not matter much for the florist will always supply what is necessary without giving the window gardener any trouble about its preparation. In the country, however, this means of supply can not be reached, so that the flower-raiser must depend upon herself for the procuring of proper soil for her plants. Happily the whole matter is so exceedingly simple that it need cause not the slightest uneasiness to the amateur.

The principal ingredient is loam, which is common garden or field soil, or what is better the turf from an old pasture left to decompose until ready to crumble. Leaf mold from the woods mixed with the loam is nearly as good as the sod. To two parts of this, add one part of thoroughly decayed stable manure, and let it lie until it rots, taking care to turn it over frequently until it is well mixed. If the loam contains clay use a little more manure; if it is sand, a little less. For small plants, it is well to sift this; for large ones, that is not at all necessary. In this soil will grow vigorously the majority of plants suited to window culture. Heath, azaleas, ericas, etc., need a richer compost. Of this I will speak when treating of those plants specially.

This matter of right kind of soil is often a great bugbear to amateurs, but it need not be either in the city or country, since the above simple ingredients are all that is necessary for ample success.

Temperature.

Perhaps there is no one thing which produces failures in window gardening oftener than a wrong temperature. Either plants are kept shivering in an atmosphere just a breath above the freezing point, or doomed to taste the torments of the infernal regions in a room whree the heat is unbearable by human beings, while sometimes they are obliged to endure one extreme after the other in a quick succession, which sets their delicate fibers all in a quiver, weakens and finally destroys them. What wonder that they grow obstinate and refuse to live and thrive under such suffering.

A uniform temperature as nearly as it can be obtained is an absolute necessity. The plants which flower best in winter in private houses need an average of 50 degrees at night, never on any account to run lower than 35 degrees, while in the day time the thermometer should not tell of a heat greater than 65 or 70 degrees, and a lower one is better. The most successful growth and flowering of plants that I ever saw of home culture was in a room, which was rarely warm above 60 degrees. That, however, is hardly possible in living rooms, and health can be maintained at a higher daily temperature, providing there are no sudden changes from heat to cold, to chill the life blood of these flower children of nature. A small room opening out of a sitting room will give better results than in the latter because the air is cooler and there is less dust.

At night there should be no artificial light in the room, for plants need rest as much as human beings. The air may be of lower temperature—indeed it is quite as well that it should be—only do not let it run down so much that a change in the outside atmosphere will chill them to death. Should they happen to get frozen, even to the tops, absolutely dying, they need not be thrown away. Cut them down nearly to the roots, water slightly, and keep in a cool place. By and by tiny buds will begin to peep forth, gathering strength and courage to come into the world again and make another trial of living. If they are only frosted, put them down into the cellar, when in the shadows, they may gather together their wasted energies and renew their health again, just as the convalescing child does, who goes forth into the open air and basks in the bright sunshine after a season of illness. SYBIL.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS

In Little Folks' Eyes.

How strange it would be if the pixies came down,
And set up a shop in the midst of our town;
And sold to us spectacles, through which the guise
Of all things would seem as in little folks' eyes.

In little folks' eyes, oh, what dreams will come true!
How long is a lifetime! What things one will do!
How wealthy one is with a purse of small size;
For pennies are dollars in little folks' eyes.

How easy it is from all danger to flee
To a harbor of safety, on somebody's knee!
How quickly soft kisses and low lullabies
Will clear away trouble, in little folks' eyes.

Such wee clouds of darkness make everything night;
Such wee glints of sunshine make everything bright;
And birthdays come slowly, for time seldom flies,
But crawls toward the future, in little folks' eyes.

What a great world of singers we'd have before long
If these magical glasses were sold for a song!
Oh, clowns are so funny, and sages so wise,
And hearts are so honest, in little folks' eyes!

—S. Walter Norris in the Youth's Companion.

PROBATION.

BY LILY A. LONG.

(CONCLUDED.)

"You have allowed yourself to be deluded," the stranger said with grave directness. "You must free yourself once and forever from these entanglements if you hope to ever share iin the work pursued by the Brothers of the Silence."

"The Brothers of the Silence!" Ernest exclaimed bitterly. "It is because I sought them that I am where I am now."

"No, it is because you sought them in the wrong way."

"Tell me, then, do they exist?"

"Yes. I am one of them."

"Then why did you not set me right?"

"Because each member must earn his own entrance."

"I may be misled again."

"Why? The test is a very simple one. The Brothers do not work for self-interest, but for the good of humanity. That is the beginning and the end of their mission. Yet each one has a task of his own to perform, and each must find it by searching his own heart. Use your clearest judgment, your highest ideals, and the best of your faculties, for the work deserves all. In a year I will seek you again."

The year went by. Ernest had cut himself free from his old associations and joined the army that was fighting on the frontier. He had fought bravely, for the words of his unknown guide remained with him, and the thought that in serving his country he was surely doing the work of the Brothers gave him courage. He had a hope, too, that his probation might at last be done, for had he not won distinction as a soldier and more than once saved the field from disaster? All the land was ringing with his praise. He waited impatiently for the day when his friend had promised to return. It came.

"Have I won entrance yet?" Ernest demanded confidently. He could hardly credit the gravely spoken answer.

"No."

"How then? Is not the work I have done good work?"

"It is good work and deserves a reward. You will have it. But you have not won entrance to the Brotherhood. That does not come to those who seek it for themselves, even though they seek it by the path of service. There may be selfish ambition even in self-sacrifice, and the Brothers, remember always, are not concerned with the advancement of themselves, but with the good of the whole. Yet—courage for another trial!"

The reward came, for the king was graciously pleased to recognize Ernest's heroism on the battlefield by making him governor over a small province. He entered upon his duties with high hopes. Here, at last, was a fitting opportunity! He would govern his people so well that poverty and ignorance and wrong-doing should be banished from his province, and the Brothers should know that in one corner of the country at least there was no need for their oversight. But he found that the task was harder than he had thought. There had been bad governors before him, and the abuses could not all be corrected at once. The people were ignorant and cunning, and thwarted his efforts for their own welfare. He was inexperienced, and measures which he designed for good sometimes proved so ill-advised that their effect was worse than the old. When the end of the year came and he looked back at the great things he had planned and the small things he had accomplished, it seemed to him that his work had been all a failure. He stood with downcast eyes when the stranger, who had grown his watchful friend, found him again.

"What of the year past?" the Brother asked, and his voice was kinder than before.

"You know," said Ernest moodily. "At least you know what I have done. You cannot know what I meant to do."

"Why have you failed?"

Ernest paused.

"Because of my own ignorance, largely," he said at last. "I did not know how to deal with the conditions I had to meet. I see it now."

"Then do you see, too, why you have not gained entrance to the Brotherhood?" he asked gently. "In their work a mistake may be fatal. Well-intentioned effort is not enough. It must be wisely directed."

"Yes, I see," Ernest said patiently. "Well, I will study and wait."

His friend smiled as though well content.

Ernest gave up the governorship of his province to plunge into study. With a mind disciplined and strengthened by the work of the last ardent years, he applied himself to assimilating the knowledge that is stored in the wise books of the world. He studied with humility, for his errors had revealed to him his own lack of wisdom, and he worked with ardor, for he felt that a greater undertaking awaited him when he should be fit. In the outside world the old throbbing life beat on, and ever and anon calls came to him to join in it as before. Some upbraided him with indifference in thus shutting himself apart, but he knew the scope of the task before him and followed it without pause or faltering. Then one morning, when the first rays of the sun put out the light of his lamp, he lifted his eyes from his books and remembered that the year of study he had set for himself had gone by. What had he gained? New ideas of life in many ways; new ideals and firmer judgment and deeper reverence for the men who in the past had thought their way into the deep places of nature. Strange that so few should come to share it! Strange that the world should go on and men live and die as though this legacy of wisdom from the greatest of earth's sons had been forgotten of all!

"Knowledge stored away and unused is like grain sealed in a granary," said his friend, who, unseen, had come to stand beside him. "The millions on the plain outside may starve for lack of it, and the grain itself will mildew—if it be not unsealed."

"I understand," sand Ernest with a smile. "That, then, shall be my further task."

He shut up his books, left his room and returned to the world, this time as a teacher. Here a disappointment awaited him at the outset, for the people, busy with their own interests and quite content with their own ideas, were not as eager to listen as he to teach. Some laughed and some doubted and of all that heard few heeded, but the burden of speech was laid upon him and he dared not keep silence. Sometimes the children listened, and in their earnest eyes he read a reassurance that the coming years might see the fruit from the seed he planted. And sometimes a youth, who reminded him of what he had been in earlier years came and listened and went away with a new purpose. And sometimes old eyes, ready to close wearily upon a world that had yielded many cares and little content, brightened with a gleam of comprehension as he spoke. "Ah, that then was the meaning of the riddle!" Yet when the year had gone by the results seemed meager.

"I had hoped to bring to all men the truths I had found," he said to the friend who came as before, "but they do not heed them."

"They will in time, and your efforts will bring the time nearer," was the serene answer. "One who works for humanity must never lose faith in the ultimate triumph of good. Yet he may not cease to work as though the salvation of all rested with him alone."

"Am I fitted yet to do the work of the Brothers?" Ernest asked after a pause.

The other gave him a kindly look.

"One task remains. I leave you to find it."

Six years had gone by since, an eager boy, he left his home in the mountains, and a yearning came into his man's heart to rest again in the high, pure solitudes where he had dreamed as a child. All places are alike to him who holds himself ready for service, so he turned toward the mountains. Steadfast and tranquil as of old, the white peaks lifted themselves above the purple mists as he had always seen them in memory. The dawn softened but could not melt them, the sunset illumined, but could not stain them. Down the gorge as of old the mountain torrent tumbled in foamy wrath, and the little village it was no older than the day he had turned his back upon it to seek the world. He went to the pass above where the bridge was to have been. The hewn timbers lay heaped upon either bank as he had left them, only that a creeping vine with gay blossoms had twined about the beams which were gray with the weather and green with moss. His unfinished work reproached him, and with a blush for the impatient boy he had been, he set himself to complete it. The villagers were busy as of old, therefore he worked alone. Through fair weather and foul he kept to the task, planting the foundations deep and making each part strong and true. The summer went by while the work was yet unfinished. The winter fettered the wild stream and on the ice he crossed from shore to shore, still carrying the work forward. The spring came and it was done, and when the freshets came down from the ice-fields above, the bridge stood firm and unshaken above the whirlpool. In the absorption of his work he had forgotten what day it was till all at once he saw the stranger of that old spring morning, the guide and friend of all the years between, standing on the bank.

"You found the task."

"This?"

"It was yours.No other could do it."

They stood in silence a moment gazing at it, and then the Brother spoke again.

"Do you see now how the way has led through all the years? First steadfastness, for without that no effort can avail. Then clearness of vision, to prove all things and hold to the good. Then the conquering of passion, and the devotion of all faculties to the service of man and the training of self to the end that others may be enlightened. Lastly, to crown all, the simple duty that lay at your hand at the beginning."

"Is it done?" asked Ernest doubtingly. "Am I worthy to become one of you?"

The smile of the other was an illumination.

"You are one of us."—The Path.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

1.—WHAT ARE WE?

We grow on a tree about fifty or sixty feet high, and having leaves which resemble the laurel. We come principally from the islands round about New Guinea. We have white flowers, two or three on a stem. Our fruit is about the size of an apricot, and pear-shaped. When ripe, it opens and displays us in a black and shining shell, enclosed in a network of scarlet. We are dried with great care, and when we are dry enough to shake in our shells, we are taken out and soaked in sea-water and lime to preserve us from insects. After we are once more dry, we are ready for market, and in due time find ourselves at the baker's, ready to be put in a wedding cake.

2.—BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead the head of a fish, and leave a bird.
2. A personal pronoun, and leave a consonant.
3. To heap carelessly together, and leave a reddish ore of iron.
4. A man's name, and leave the front of an army.
5. Inflexible, and leave a fit of anger.
6. Common, and leave to amass.
7. One who imposes a fine, and leave one who deals in silks.
8. To arm, and leave a sarcastic taunt.
9. Song, and leave to discipline.
10. A girl's name and leave a pronoun.
11. Belonging to the country, and leave mountains in Europe.

M. ELIZABETH GUTHRIE.

3.—A PRESCRIPTION.

Take five hundred, fifty and one; to this add a thousand. Transpose, and you will find something good, kind or flat.

A. N. SELMO.

4.—CHARADE.

An R, an L, an A and a D;
Two N's, three O's, and only one V;
Now take 1,000 and add three T's;
Four letters are left, and they are E's.
By putting these together right,
A well-known proverb is brought to light.

MOGG MEGONE.

5.—SQUARE WORD.

1. Material used in printing.
2. The nest of an eagle.
3. Conceited fellows.
4. A number.
5. Supports.

ADA GUTHRIE.

6.—DROP-LETTER PUZZLE.

C-u-u-m-o-o-. A lake in Maine.

A. N. SELMO.

Answers to Puzzles.

1. The Heron.
2. Battle of Lundy's Lane. "I'll Try."
3. Queue, cue; cent, scent; die, dye; bay, bey; rime, rhyme; mote, moat; faun, fawn; wave, waive; chuff, chough; bell, belle.
4. "God helps those who help themselves."
5. G-rave; e-late; s-hoot; p-us; l-eaves; c-ash.
6. Man-date.
7. 1—Dr. Thomas Walker. 2—Captain Ericsson.

Do Your Best.

"Do the very best you can where you are. Fill the place you are in more than full. If possible bulge out over the top where you are sure to be seen. If you only half fill your position the chances are you will fall down in a heap at the bottom or come out of a hole at the other end.

"The world generally gives its admiration not to the man who does what nobody else ever attempts to do, but to the man who does best what multitudes do well.

"The fortunes are not all made, neither are the good situations all filled. During the next ten years there will be 5,000,000 first-class openings for the young men who are competent to fill them. Be ready."—Womankind.

The Wrong Side of Fifty.

Reader, have you passed the meridian of life? Are your joints getting stiff, your muscles and sinews losing their elasticity? Are you troubled with lumbago? Are you, in short, in daily or occasional receipt of any of those admonitions which nature gives to remind people that they are growing old? If so, try a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a most genial and agreeable mitigator of the infirmities of age, a rapid promotor of convalescence, and an effectual means of counteracting bodily decay. Good digestion, sound sleep, a hearty appetite, freedom from rheumatic twinges, are among the benign fruits that spring from the regular and persistent use of this superb tonic and corrective, which has received the unqualified sanction of the medical fraternity. Give it the fair trial that it deserves, and you will be grateful for this advice.

PUMPKIN PIE.

When "melancholy days" come round and leaves get brown and red,
When corn is shocked, and when you add a blanket to your bed,
When apples, pared and quartered, are set in the sun to dry,
This is the time you smack your lips and think of pumpkin pie.

This pumpkin pie's a tempting dish to almost any fellow,
So sweet and tender, luscious (yum) and then withal so yellow.
You stir up eggs and milk and spice and sugar—O, my eye!
And then you add the pumpkin and that makes the pumpkin pie.

—Brandon Banner.

Don't Tobacco Spit Your Life Away

Is the startling, truthful title of a little book just received, telling all about *Notobac, the wonderful, harmless economical, guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit in every form.* Tobacco users who want to quit and can't, by mentioning the Blade can get the book mailed free. Address the Sterling Remedy Co., box 722, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Very Passive.

Mr. Henpeck—"How are you coming on in grammar at school?"

Johnny—"I am writing out my exercises about the active and passive verbs. 'I have married' is active."

Mr. Henpeck (glancing at his vicious wife)—"No, Johnny, it is passive."—Texas Siftings.

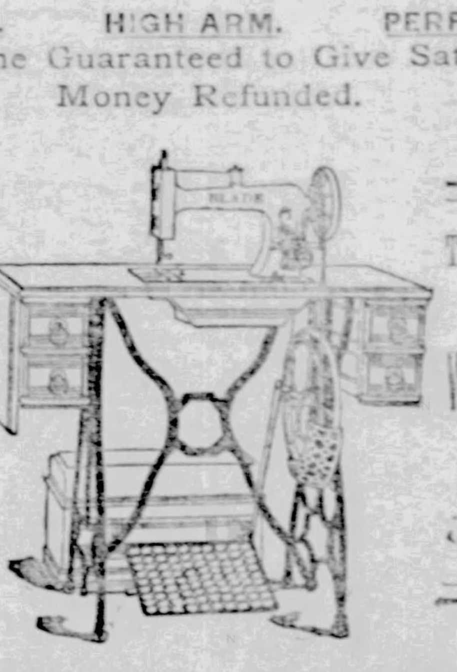
If any young, old or middle-aged man suffering from nervous debility, weakness, lack of vigor from errors or excesses will enclose stamp to me, I will send him the prescription of a genuine certain cure free of cost. No humbug, no deception. Address Charles Gaus, Marshall, Mich.

THE NEW BLADE SEWING MACHINE

IMPROVED. HIGH ARM. PERFECTED.

Every Machine Guaranteed to Give Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

THIS MACHINE —AND— Weekly Blade ONE YEAR Only $18.



THIS MACHINE —AND— Weekly Blade ONE YEAR Only $18.

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS!

HIGHLY FINISHED. - - - DOES PERFECT WORK.

It is adapted for every kind of sewing from the lightest muslins to the heaviest cloth and a wide range of work, Hemming, Braiding, Tucking, Ruffling, Quilting, Gathering &c.

A full set of Goodrich's attachments in a plush-lined box go with every machine. The simplicity of the automatic tension, sewing from No. 40 to 100 thread without altering, recommends it not only to every beginner, but to ALL. An automatic bobbin winder, run independent of the machine, winds a bobbin as regular and as hard as any spool of thread, thus making it carry so much more thread than the ordinary wound bobbin.

A touch upon a lever lengthens or shortens the stitch at will while the machine is sewing.

The woodwork of this machine is either black walnut or antique oak. Subscribers may name their choice.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entire new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, AND WORTH DOUBLE. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments. Also a five year warranty. If it does not prove perfect or as represented, ship it back and we will refund your money.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

As stated above, on receipt of $18.00, we will send to any address the Weekly Blade one year, and ship by freight one of these elegant sewing machines. But now comes a very

REMARKABLE OFFER.

We will present one of these sewing machines FREE to any person who will send us $30.00 for 30 yearly subscribers to the Weekly Blade. We will not require the whole club at one time either. You may send us five subscribers at a time at one dollar each, and when you have seen six such clubs the machine is yours and will be shipped. Simply number your list from one to thirty as fast as you send the names, and say in your letter that it is an instalment of names for the sewing machine premium. We shall expect the list to be completed within sixty days of the time you send the first list. Any member of an intelligent family can raise a club of thirty for the Weekly Blade inside of two weeks. On these terms a charitable organization can easily place a sewing machine into the hands of some worthy and deserving poor family to be found in every community.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SPECIAL NOTICE—In ordering needles, or any repairs, always give the number of your machine, or the year in which you bought it.

News of the Week.

☞ THE BLADE is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and, lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

WASHINGTON.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Secretary Foster Says It Will be Held Soon.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Secretary Chas. Foster said that he is very much encouraged at the prospects of the international monetary conference, which it was feared at one time would have to be indefinitely postponed on account of the cholera epidemic. He is now satisfied, he said, that the conference will be held before long, and recent information received by him that several persons very prominent in monetary circles at home and abroad will take an active part in the proceedings.

Their decided interest in the financial questions to be presented to the conference, he said, will undoubtedly be productive of satisfactory results. Correspondence is now in progress in regard to the time and place of meeting, and will probably result in an agreement on those questions within a few days.

GETTING THE EXHIBIT READY.

The Appropriation of Government Will be Increased.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Preparations are actively in progress in all of the executive departments for the government exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the several branches of the whole exhibit are beginning to assumed a definite shape. In each department, and in most of the departmental bureaus, men with special qualification are at work gathering and collecting material; and it is now evident that this exhibit will be finer and better, fuller and more scientifically arranged than any one ever heretofore made.

For the government exhibit Congress has already appropriated $798,250, and it is expected that at the next session the amount will be increased to a round million of dollars, or a quarter of a million more than was appropriated for the exhibit at the Centennial Exposition. The government building at Chicago will also be much finer than the Philadelphia building, $400,000 having been specially appropriated for it, whereas the Centennial government building cost only $80,000.

Of the million dollars (exclusive of $400,000 for the building) appropriated or to be appropriated, the Agricultural department and the Smithsonian Institute get the largest share, with $150,000 each, the fish commission $100,000, and the War and Navy departments each $140,000.

GREAT GUN NEARLY FINISHED.

Will Throw a Shell Weighing 1,000 Pounds Twelve Miles.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The last of the jackets has been slipped over the breech of the great thirteen-inch gun at the Washington navy yard, and the immense piece of ordnance is nearing completion.

Every step is being carefully watched by Capt. Sampson, the inspector in charge of the yard. The gun will be the largest ever made in this country by the built-up process. This modern steel rifle is made of thirteen separate pieces of metal, exclusive of the complex carriage. Its total length is 40 feet, its diameter at the breech is an inch more than four feet, and it tapers to a thickness of 21 inches at the muzzle. When finished the gun will weigh nearly 158,000 pounds.

It requires more than a quarter of a ton of powder to load it for one discharge, but that quantity is expected to hurl a shell weighing 1,000 pounds a distance of twelve or thirteen miles, at the extraordinary velocity of 2,100 feet per second. When finished its construction will have occupied six months, but better time can be made with the other guns of this caliber that are to be built.

NEW SOUVENIR HALF DOLLAR.

Its Coinage to Take Precedence at the Mint.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Director Leech, of the Mint bureau, has written a letter to the director general of the World's Columbian exposition in regard to the designs agreed upon for the souvenir half dollar. He says the designs will make a handsome coin.

In his opinion, the profile made by Warner of the Lotto head of Columbus is a noble one, and its selection will be generally approved. He has given instructions for the immediate preparation of the designs, casts and dies for this coinage. This coinage will take precedence of all other business at the mint.

COLUMBIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

New Series to be Issued at Once by Wanamaker.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Postmaster General Wanamaker has decided to issue what will be known as the Columbian series of postage stamps, under a contract signed yesterday. The new stamps will be of the same height as the present series, but twice as long, the increased size being thought necessary to properly display the illustrations.

These are intended to commemorate the discovery of America by Columbus. It is expected that the entire series will be put on sale January 1, 1893, and during the succeeding year will entirely supersede the present series.

New Postal Card.

Washington, Sept. 30.—October 15 the new return postal card will be placed on sale at all postoffices. The two designs, one for the domestic and the other for the international postal union service have been approved by Postmaster General Wanamaker, and the work of printing and distributing the cards will be pushed with vigor.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

DEBT STATEMENT.

An Increase in the Cash Balance—A Surplus of Over $130,000,000—Very Heavy Customs Receipts.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The public debt statement issued from the Treasury department to-day shows a decrease in the debt during last month amounting to $3,451,829. There was an increase of $90 in the interest bearing debt; a decrease of $708,345 in non-interest bearing debt, and an increase of $2,743,574 in the cash balance or surplus. The surplus to-day, including the one hundred million gold, greenback redemption fund, is $131,895,919. The Treasury to-day holds $240,605,908 in gold coin and bullion, against which there are $121,210,399 in gold certificates outstanding. Silver assets to-day aggregate $454,725,783, against which there are $433,851,677 in silver certificates and Treasury silver notes outstanding. The national debt to-day, less the $131,895,918 surplus cash in the Treasury, amounts to $834,622,246, of which $585,031,170 is interest bearing debt, made up of $559,666,670 four per cents and $25,364,500 two per cent bonds.

Governments receipts during September aggregated $31,841,278, against $28,001,247 in September, 1891. Customs receipts were heavy, amounting to $17,209,947, or fully three millions more than in September a year ago; and internal revenue receipts amounted to $13,735,887, or nearly two millions more than in September, 1891. Expenditures during last month aggregated $28,917,798, against $23,934,801 in September, 1891. Receipts from all sources for the last three months, the first quarter of the current fiscal year, aggregated $100,445,563, or nine and a quarter millions more than in July, August and September, 1891; while expenditures during the last three months were $98,247,985, or about fourteen millions more than during the corresponding months in 1891.

Receipts and expenditures in detail during the last three months—the first quarter of the current fiscal year compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year are shown by the following tables:

RECEIPTS.

Source.	First quarter, 1862.	First quarter, 1891.
Customs	$ 52,686,769	$ 44,753,769
Internal revenue	42,665,466	39,000,229
National bank deposit fund	854,545	1,088,663
Miscellaneous	4,238,783	6,343,782
Total	$100,445,563	$ 91,186,443

EXPENDITURES.

Civil and miscellaneous	$ 26,865,601	$ 26,497,832
War	12,167,902	13,343,215
Navy	6,995,245	7,598,864
Indians	1,945,258	3,318,374
Pensions	40,367,575	25,440,529
National bank fund redemption account	2,281,332	4,566,917
Interest	7,625,072	3,706,002
Total	$ 98,247,985	$ 84,471,733

The Debt Statement.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued to-day:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.

	Sept.30,1892	Aug.31,1892
Bonds at 4½ per cent continued at 2 per cent	$ 25,364,500	$ 25,364,500
Bonds at 4 per cent	$559,586,750	559,586,450
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent	79,920	80,130
Total	$585,031,170	$585,031,080
Increase		90
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	2,510,145	2,536,765
Decrease		26,620
Debt bearing no interest	378,976,848	379,658,574
Decrease		681,725
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing debt	966,518,164	967,226,419
Decrease		708,345
Certificates and treasury notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury	606,769,628	615,455,530
Decrease	8,685,902	
Aggregate of debt including certificates and treasury notes	1,573,287,792	1,582,681,949

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$164,550,486	
Bars	76,055,422	
Total		$240,605,908
Silver dollars	$356,173,732	
Subsidiary coin	12,551,491	
Bars	86,000,553	
Total		$454,725,783
Paper—Legal tender notes (old issue)	$ 24,077,857	
Treasury notes of 1890	5,482,485	
Gold certificates	25,345,590	
Silver certificates	2,619,477	
Currency certificates	970,000	
National Bank notes	7,701,652	
Total		$ 66,197,061
Other bonds, interest and coupons paid awaiting reimbursement	273,590	
Minor coin and fractional currency	505,734	
Deposited in national bank depositories—		
General account	$ 11,683,702	
Disburs'g officers' balances	3,812,810	16,275,838
Aggregate		$777,804,592

DEMAND LIABILITIES.

Gold certificates	$146,555,989	
Silver certificates	329,469,304	
Currency certificates	18,260,000	
Treasury notes of 1890	112,484,335	606,769,628
Fund for redemption of uncurrent national bank notes	6,762,414	
Outstand'g checks and drafts	5,002,553	
Disburs'g officers' balances	24,124,779	
Agency account, etc	3,749,297	39,139,046
Gold reserve	100,000,000	
Net cash balance	31,895,918	$131,895,918
Cash balance in the Treasury August 31, 1892		$129,152,344
Cash balance in the Treasury September 30, 1892		$131,895,918
Increase during the month		2,743,753

THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Indications That It Will be Republican.

Washington, Sept. 30.—(Special.)—After an important meeting of the executive committee and Republican congressional committee was held here yesterday, attended by Secretary McComas, of the National committee, Congressman Caldwell, of Ohio, of the committee, said:

"I have begun to be about as confident that the Republicans will elect a majority of the next House of Representatives, as that they will elect Harrison and Reid, of which I am morally certain. The effect of the recent reapportionments will greatly help Republicans. Many reasons exist why we should gain control of the Fifty-third Congress that did not exist when we carried the Fifty-first. Then we had only seventeen members from the South; now we shall have twenty-six, at least, and will have sixteen out of twenty-four additional members. We shall also carry some state legislatures, heretofore Democratic, and are certain to continue our majority in the Senate."

PRESIDENT HAS ACCEPTED.

He Will be at Chicago if It is Possible.

New York, Oct. 1.—The sub-committee on invitation and reception of the Columbia celebration committee of one hundred has announced that President Harrison has accepted the invitation of the committee, agreeing to be present, if the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health will permit of his leaving.

The secretaries of the Treasury, Interior and Navy and the postmaster general have also accepted the invitation of the committee.

Nautical Schools.

Washington, Sept. 30.—In his forthcoming annual report E. C. O'Brien, the commissioner of navigation of the Treasury department, will recommend the establishment of nautical schools for the better scientific education of the men employed in the merchant marine on the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes. Two floating schools, one to be on the great lakes and one on the Atlantic seaboard, will be recommended; also a school on shore. These schools are to be maintained at government expense.

RAPID DISPATCH OF MAILS.

Pneumatic Tubes to be Erected at Philadelphia.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The committee appointed by the postmaster general to examine into the subject of a more rapid dispatch of mail matter between large cities and postoffice stations in large cities, by means of pneumatic tubes or other devices, has submitted its preliminary report. The committee states that it would not be possible in the time allowed before the fall rains set in to make proper examination of all of the systems proposed in the eight bids submitted; but one proposition has been made, which is more favorable to the department than any other, for the reason that it alone offers indefinite terms, without obligation on the government's part, to give a specific service of a practical character within the near future.

The offer is that of the Pneumatic Transit company, of New Jersey, to put down in the streets of Philadelphia between the postoffices and the East Chestnut street branch pneumatic tubes without expense to the department and without charge for a year's use of them. This offer, the report says, is the best that has been received, as it will enable it to make an immediate and practical test of the pneumatic system. The committee, therefore, recommends prompt acceptance of this offer, that a test may be made without delay.

THEY WILL BE OCEAN MONSTERS

The New Vessels and Their Armament.

Washington, Sept. 30.—The two vessels for whose construction proposals were issued yesterday by the navy department, will make an important addition to the navy. In armor, armament and equipment these two proposed ships will equal, if not surpass, any ships of a similar type in existence. Fully equipped and ready for commission, the two ships proposed to be built, will cost $8,000,000. Congress, in the naval appropriation bill of the last session, authorized the construction of these vessels.

The battleship will cost, exclusive of armament, nearly $4,000,000, and the armored cruiser, $3,000,000, exclusive of armament. She will be 400 feet long on the load line, with 64 feet beam, 23 feet draft, 16,000 indicated horse power, with a speed of 20 knots. Her armament will consist of eight 8-inch breech loading rifles, twelve 5-inch breech loading rapid fire rifles, and a strong auxiliary battery of gatling guns, six pounders and torpedo tubes. It is thought she will be able to have a steaming endurance of 15,000 miles at a ten knot rate.

The battleship will be 360 feet long, 48 feet beam, 24 feet draft, and will have 11,000 horse power with 16 1-2 knots speed. Her armament will consist of four 12-inch and six 4-inch breech loading rifles, 20 six pounders and five one-pound guns.

NEW CRUISER AND BATTLESHIP

Proposals Issued for Their Construction.

Washington, Sept. 29.—Under the authority conferred by the last naval appropriation bill, providing for the construction of two new vessels for the navy, one a sea-going battle-ship of 9,000 tons displacement and one an armored cruiser of 8,000 tons displacement, proposals were yesterday issued by the Navy department for their construction.

The contractor guarantees that when the battleship is completed and tested the speed shall be not less than an average of 16 knots per hour, maintained successfully for four consecutive hours. The contract for the construction of the cruiser requires that she must develop a speed of not less than 20 knots, under the same conditions as are prescribed for the battleship. Each vessel must be completed within three years from the date of the contract, and proposals must include the construction of both the vessels, her machinery, complete in all respects.

APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT.

New Spanish Minister Formally Presented.

Washington, Oct. 1.—Senor Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish minister, was formally presented to the President yesterday by the secretary of State. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

The following appointments to fill existing vacancies were made to-day: Orlando H. Baker, of Iowa, consul at Copenhagen; Ransom F. McCrillis, of Massachusetts, consul at Denia.

John H. Drake, of South Dakota, consul at Kehl.

John C. Sundberg, of California, consul at Bagdad; A. H. Lowrie, of Illinois, commercial agent at Friedburg; John P. Eirich, of Ohio, commercial agent at St. Pierre; Jasper Smith, of District of Columbia, commercial agent at Turin. Mr. Baker is a college professor at Indianola, well versed in several languages; he fills the place of Consul Rider, removed for peculation.

INDIANS AS FUTURE CITIZENS.

Commissioner Morgan Thinks They Should be Treated That Way.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The annual report of Thomas J. Morgan, commissioner of Indian affairs, notes a continuance of the policy of alloting lands to the Indians as individuals, and as treating them as future citizens of the United States. Eventually, the commissioner thinks, that the agency system will be destroyed and also the Indian bureau. He disapproves of the detail of army officers to take charge of the Indian agencies.

He says that in the education of the Indians and the allotment of lands to them considerable progress has been made during the year. Special mention is made of the various measures taken during the year to make the Indians self-supporting and a gradual reduction of the issue of rations to them is recommended.

To Evade the Anti-Lottery Law.

Washington, Sept. 30.—Postoffice department officials have been advised of the attempts to establish in New York and Chicago companies whose object, it is alleged, is to evade the anti-lottery law. The postmaster-general received a communication from the acting law officer of the department in which the latter says he will make an examination into the schemes.

The Chilean Indemnity.

Washington, Sept. 29.—The information given out at the State department to-day that Minister Egan will be in New York on October 4 with the $75,000 in gold voted by the government of Chile as indemnity for the Baltimore sailors has started a new speculation as to the manner of distributing this fund.

Per Capita Circulation.

Washington, Oct. 4.—A statement issued by the Treasury department shows that during the month of September there was a net decrease of $3,206,601 in circulation and a net decrease of $5,377,639 in money and bullion in the treasury. The circulation per capita, October 1, is stated at $24.23.

HALF A MILLION PEOPLE

have written to Dr. A. Owen in less than two years, seeking information about

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELTS AND APPLIANCES.

[TRADE MARK.] DR. A. OWEN.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by them when all other means had failed.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE contains fullest information, list of diseases, cuts of belts and appliances, prices, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, etc. Published in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian languages. This valuable catalogue or a treatise on rupture cured with Electric Truss will be sent to any address on receipt of six cents postage.

The Owen Electric Belt & Appliance Company
MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY,
THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT BUILDING,
201-211 State Street, corner Adams, CHICAGO, ILL.
New York Office, 826 Broadway.
THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

FREE For 30 Days. To introduce our CRAYON PORTRAITS we make this Special Offer: Send us a Cabinet Picture, Photograph or any picture of yourself or any member of your family, living or dead, and we will make you a CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE OF CHARGE, provided you exhibit it to your friends as a sample of our work and use your influence in securing us future orders. Place name and address on back of picture and it will be returned in perfect order. We make any change in picture you wish not interfering with likeness. Refer to any bank in Chicago. Address THE CRESCENT CRAYON CO., Opposite New German Theatre, CHICAGO, ILL. P. S.—We will forfeit $100 to any one sending us photo and not receiving crayon picture FREE as per this offer. This offer is bonafide.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

THE DEMOCRATS DISCOURAGED.

Only One Ray of Hope for the Campaign Managers.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The Democratic national committee is very much discouraged. "There are two big obstacles in our path," one of the leaders said. "They are the enormous campaign fund of the Republicans and the strong anti-Cleveland sentiment among a large number of Hill's followers. Hill himself is all right, but he might go to the housetops and shout for Cleveland until he was black in the face and he could not bring these disgruntled followers into line. If we had the money we might overcome a great deal of objection to Cleveland, but we haven't the money."

"How large is the Republican fund?"

"I don't know, but I have very good reason for thinking that the Republicans will spend nearly, if not quite, $1,000,000 in New York state alone. It took $500,000, $200,000 of which Flower contributed, to carry the state for him, but against the Republican fund it would take twice as much to carry it this year. Moreover, we are almost certain to lose Connecticut. Of course if we get Wisconsin we can, with four votes from Michigan, easily afford to lose Connecticut, but we cannot afford to lose New York yet. If the situation does not change between now and election day we will be almost certain to lose it. There is just this ray of hope: The desperate nature of the situation may be the means of spurring the Democrats on to extra effort and to large contributions. But for over-confidence they would have won in '88. That ray of hope is faint, and whether it is worth resting one's faith on we will know in a fortnight.

"Then the committee is greatly disappointed with Cleveland's letter," he concluded. "It was a good letter in a diplomatic way, but it lacked the self-assertion, the ring for which Cleveland's letters are noted, and that self-assertion and ring are what catch the public. This is not a cheerful Democratic talk, but it is the truth."

MR. STEVENSON AND HIS JAG.

The Vice Presidential Candidate Has Had a Great Time.

Washington, Sept. 30.—There are a number of North Carolinans in the city at present. Several of them are Republicans, and they are in the most jubilant state of mind. They tell some remarkable truths in regard to "Adlai's" Southern tour and the effect it is having. They say that the meetings he is holding are most dismal failures. There has hardly been one where the crowd numbered over 100. "Stevenson used to draw a crowd," said one of the Southerners, "his speeches are flat and pointless, and to the Southern crowd who love oratory and fiery speech, they are terrible disappointments.

"He is advertised largely, but lately the committees having him in charge have not let him speak much, but just show him off and get others to do the speaking. Another thing which disgusted the people at one place was the fact that Adlai was in his celebrated Manhattan club condition and made an exhibition of himself. To show you what a failure the Democratic campaign has been in North Carolina, the other night Senator Daniels, of Virginia, came there to speak. The meeting was one of the largest advertised in years, and he had exactly 80 people by actual count. Do you wonder the Democrats are discouraged? What is the cause of this? Why, the Alliance people have given orders for their followers not to attend a Democratic meeting, and the order is being obeyed."

THE ELECTION IN FLORIDA.

Progressing Quietly, With No Disturbance Reported.

Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 4.—The election is progressing quietly in all parts of the state, as far as heard from this morning. The indications are that the Democratic ticket will probably be elected, and the constitutional amendment will undoubtedly meet with defeat. This latter has reference to the bequests made by testators, and as some mistake has occurred in the wording, the Democratic central committee has advised against its adoption.

The election to-day is for a governor, secretary of state, attorney general, comptroller, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, commissioner of agriculture and a legislature, which is to elect a successor to Senator Pasco. The Democratic candidates who will, in all likelihood, be successful, are: For governor, Henry L. Mitchell; for justice of the Supreme court, R. F. Taylor; for secretary of state, John L. Crawford; for attorney general, W. B. Lamar; for comptroller, W. D. Bloxham; for treasurer, C. B. Collins; for superintendent of public instruction, W. M. Sheats; for commissioner of agriculture, L. B. Wombwell. The election for Congressmen will take place November 8.

A BIG MEEEING AT CHICAGO.

Republicanism to be Given a Boost in Illinois.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—If present arrangements are carried out the Republicans will have a big meeting here during the World's Fair dedicatory exercises. C. U. Gordon, a member of the national executive committtee of the Republican clubs, has been especially active in arranging the meeting, and according to a report, raised $10,000 in a short time to defray the expenses, after telegraphing assurance from Mr. Clarkson, of the national committee, that the best speakers in the country would be provided.

It was agreed that it would be a good thing to have an immense meeting during the World's Fair week, and that there should be united efforts in that direction. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gordon have gone to New York, and will meet the national executive committee to-day. They will demand the presence of Senator Sherman to talk on finance, Gov. McKinley to speak on the tariff, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, to put on the frills. They are confident of getting them all.

CRAZY "CIPHER" DONNELLY

Imagines Somebody Wants to Kill Him.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 28.—The political sensation of the hour is the chargo made at a political meeting at Minneapolis last night by Ignatius Donnelly, People's candidate for governor, that the Republican party of Minnesota was plotting his murder.

He says he has traced the matter to the Republican state central committee, and proposes bringing a suit against that body for from $50,000 to $100,000 for inciting murder.

THE SCALPING WILL NOW BEGIN.

The New York County Democracy Will Nominate a Ticket.

New York, Sept. 30.—The county Democratic committee of thirty met last night and permanently organized for 1892. It was determined to nominate an independent city and county ticket.

Speeches denounced Tammany hall, intimating that Tammany was prepared to sell out the electoral ticket, and that in order to insure Cleveland's election the campaign must be placed in the hands of his friends.

Michigan Republicans.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 28.—At the Republican state convention held here yesterday to nominate a chief justice of the Supreme court to fill the vacancy, Judge Frank A. Hooker, of Charlotte, was nominated on the fourth ballot. Judge Hooker is 48 years of age, and has been a Circuit judge for the last fifteen years.

For secretary of state, John W. Joachin, of Marquette, was chosen.

The Indianapolis News Comes Out for Harrison and Reid.

Indianapolis, Sept. 29.—The Indianapolis News (Independent) has come out in favor of the election of Harrison and Reid. Its flop has caused a sensation in political circles.

A CAMPAIGN BOOK.

It Shows Plainly that Under Republican Rule the Country Has Prospered Beyond All Precedent.

New York, Oct. 1.—(Special.)—This is not intended to be a book notice. But the campaign text-book, so called, being one of the interesting features of the campaign may be a matter of some interest to the average reader. It is the custom of campaign committees to prepare in the Presidential year a "text book" for the convenience and use of its speakers, readers and political persuaders and also for the enlightenment of the general public who may choose to make use of it. The text book of the present year is, in some particulars, an exception to the general run of text books. It is a neat, well-printed, well-edited publication, and fairly bristles with facts and figures and striking statements, which can but be of interest not only to the campaign orator, but to the campaign listener and reader.

The very opening page—the cover itself, has a paragraph which ought to convince thousands of voters of the judiciousness, so to speak, of voting with the Republican party. Here it is. It is a quotation from William McKinley, jr., governor of Ohio and author of the McKinley tariff law: "We lead all nations in agriculture; we lead all nations in mining, and we lead all nations in manufacturing. These are the trophies which we bring after 29 years of protective tariff. Can any other system furnish such evidences of prosperity? There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and where the inventive genius of man has such encouragement."

The opening chapter of the book devotes itself to the personal history of Mr. Harrison—the party's candidate—and is followed by a brief sketch of Whitelaw Reid. Then comes the Republican platform, and then the platforms of the three parties, in "deadly parallel" columns. Next comes a history of the work accomplished by the present administration, and here are some of the interesting points:

It shows that the annual interest charge has been decreased nearly $12,000,000 under President Harrison's administration—a saving of a million dollars a month to the tax-payers of the country.

It shows that the Democratic party while in control of the Treasury gave to certain pet banks throughout the country the use, free of interest, of $61,921,000 of the public funds. Under the Harrison administration a large amount of this was withdrawn and utilized in the reduction of the public debt.

It shows that under the present administration the government has been able to float its bonds at par at 2 per cent per annum—a lower rate of interest than any other government has ever been able to command.

It shows that the excess of receipts over expenditures during this administration has been $245,000,000.

It shows that the money in circulation in this country has been increased two hundred millions of dollars under the Harrison administration, and that under the Cleveland administration there was an actual decrease in the per capita amount of money in circulation.

It shows that under this administration the pension claims of our soldiers have been acted upon with more than double the speed that they were acted upon by the Cleveland administration.

It shows that President Harrison has signed every pension bill that has come to him, while President Cleveland vetoed them by hundreds. As one of his ardent newspaper supporters in the South put it in true Southern style, "slapped the dirty beggers in the face."

It shows that the Harrison administration has acted upon not only all of the 350,000 claims for homes in the West, which the Cleveland administration left suspended in the land office, but has in the meantime acted upon the hundreds of thousands of new ones which have come in, and to-day presents a "clean slate," and is ready to act upon each individual case as it comes into the department.

It shows that under the wise and able management of the Harrison administration there has been an increase in our export trade with Germany alone during the past six months of nearly fifteen millions of dollars, or practically a gain of two millions and a half per month in our sales to that nation alone; while there has been a corresponding increase in our sales to Central and South American countries under the reciprocity law which the Democratic platform denounces as a "sham."

It shows that under the present administration the railway mail service has made the best record in its entire history, there being but one error to each 5,466 pieces handled, while under the closing year of the Cleveland administration the rates were one to each 3,707 pieces handled.

It shows that under the present system inaugurated by Uncle Jerry Rusk the shippers of live stock are saved an annual expense of two million dollars in the single item of the insurance of cattle in transit, and that the Agricultural department has inspected 59,483 herds of cattle, and been so thorough in its work that not a single case of pleuro-pneumonia now exists in this country, so far as is known, while Great Britain and other countries have been for 40 years unsuccessfully attempting to stamp out the disease.

It shows that the Democratic House appropriated over forty millions more than did the House in the so-called Republican billion-dollar Congress.

It shows that the committee on war claims in the present Democratic House has reported favorably over seventy million dollars worth of Southern war claims, and that there are four or five hundred million dollars more of these claims which have been presented in Congress by Southern Treasury looters, now awaiting action at the next session.

It shows that under the new tariff the exports have increased from $742,000,000 to $1,030,000,000, and that the balance of trade in our favor under the new tariff was over two hundred millions of dollars, against an almost constant balance on the wrong side of the ledger under the low tariffs of Democratic misrule.

MR. PECK HAS ANOTHER BOMB.

Which He Will Proceed to Explode at Once.

New York, Oct. 3.—An Albany, N. Y., special says: Commissioner Peck will soon explode another of his bombs in addition to the report recently issued.

It is a continuation by which he shows the increase of wages of various branches of workingmen. This table will be about twice as large as the one already given out.

Harrison and Cleveland Will Come Together.

New York, Oct. 4.—President Harrison and Mr. Cleveland may be brought together next week in this city during the Columbus ceremonies and in Chicago the week following, when the World's Fair buildings are dedicated.

The President has promised to review the great parades in both cities. Mr. Cleveland yesterday made up his mind to accept invitations from both committees. He will be in the reviewing stand with Mr. Harrison; he will dine with him at the same table at the Lenox Lyceum banquet the evening of October 13, and then they will both go to Chicago on October 21. Mr. Cleveland goes to Gray Gables to-morrow. His return for the expected brief residence in his new city home has not yet been decided upon.

There Will be a Very Hot Time in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Oct. 4.—Marion county made application to the United States court for federal election marshals. The application is signed by Chairman Moores and Secretary Fesler, of the Republican county committee and the members of the executive committee.

More than half the counties in the state have now applied for federal marshals, and it is understood ten or twelve more counties will make application. Each county committee is permitted to decide whether or not it will ask for marshals.

A WOOL FIRM

Claims that the Illinois Congressman is Ignorant on the Wool Question—A Keen, Caustic Answer to Mr. Springer.

Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Dispatches in the newspapers of September 27, say that Congressman Springer, in a recent speech, stated that the tables and quotations of foreign and American prices contained in the wool circulars of Justice Bateman of August 20 and of September 1 are incorrect and without foundation in fact. In reply to this Mr. Justice Bateman has the following to say:

"The wool circulars alluded to are those which give the quotations, side by side, of Ohio medium in the United States, and Australia medium, of the same quality and condition, in London, from the time that tariff law went into effect in 1868 up to and including 1891, showing that the average price received for wool of the same quality in the free wool market of London during all of that period averaged 51 per cent less than the price paid in the United States for the same kind of American wool under protection.

"The quotations for domestic wool which, he says, are incorrect, are taken from Mr. Springer's own report of the ways and means committee to the House of Representatives; see page 34, No. 501. We assumed that Mr. Springer's figures were correct, and never questioned their accuracy, as they were furnished by him as chairman of the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives; and this ought to be, and heretofore has been, thought to be the best authority. The London prices were obtained from the published quotations of January 1, 1892, of Messrs. Windeler & Co., of London, Eng., and are prepared by them for the London market, without regard to any political use that might be made of them in the United States. These London quotations of the Messrs. Windeler, which we use, are confirmed by those of Messrs. Helmuth, Swartz & Co., of London; Messrs. Buxton, Ronald & Co., of London, and also by the Bradford Observer, of Bradford, Eng., the one newspaper that is recognized throughout the mercantile world as authority on matters relating to wool and manufactures thereof.

His Own Figures.

"Mr. Springer says that to show the utter unreliability of this table, the figures of which are his own, he needs but to refer to the fact that American prices between 1868 and 1872, before specie payments were resumed in this country, are given in American currency then depreciated. Ohio medium wool brought 72c in the United States in 1872 because of the protective tariff, which duties had to be paid in gold, which at that time was at a premium, and which premium was equivalent to so much additional protection.

"This was at the time when the Australasian wool grower was getting less than 32 cents for wool in London, as against 72 cents under protection here for the same quality. The 40c additional price which the American wool grower received over and above that which the Australian wool grower received, was protection was it not? If not the tariff, why would not the London price of 32 cents have been the American price, instead of 72 cents for the latter? Was it not the protective tariff, increased by the premium on gold, that made the difference? At all events, these were the facts.

"Ohio medium wool in 1872, according to Mr. Springer's figures furnished to Congress, was selling at 72 cents here, but the same wool in London at that time was worth less than 32 cents, according to the quotations of every London wool circular and market report which we have quoted. The London quotations which Mr. Springer objects to were merely republished by us, yet Mr. Springer tells the wool growers of Illinois that the republication by us of the best authorities in the wool markets of the world discredits our firm, and if he is correctly reported he further states that we knew them to be untrue when they were published."

Protection Increased the Clip.

In reply to this statement, Mr. Bateman said he had ample proofs to back up the statements made in the circular. As to the statement of Mr. Springer that according to the official records protection did not protect the wool growers, he suggested that the Congressman submit the matter to the wool growers themselves. He also asked what, if not protection caused the wool clip of the United States to increase 100 per cent between 1873 and 1874.

* * * * *

Continuing the reply says: "Will the wool growers by their own votes change their present prosperous condition, by which they receive twice as much for their wool as wool growers in any other part of the world, for the conditions which the Springer bill offers?

"Mr. Springer has no practical or experienced knowledge of the subject which he discusses. He assumes to lead in a direction that, if successful, would disrupt all the business conditions of this prosperous country. He does not know the difference between the value of scoured and greasy wools. He has secured his information from sources as uninformed on technical points as himself. Our knowledge is from our practical experience. The quotations are from purchases and sales actually made.

Mr. Springer's Ignorance.

"Mr. Springer has accused us of falsifying for partizan purposes; we do not at present return this charge against him, but are willing to attribute to his ignorance of the subject the misstatements he has made. These are important, and will be widely spread, coming from a man of such party prominence. We await a refutation of himself and a vindication of ourselves by the public. We think, however, that is is a fortunate occurrence that our wool circular has made it possible to bring before the public the flimsy character of the pretense by which Mr. Springer and his party leaders are striving to beguile the uninformed people of the nation."

GROVER'S ARRIVAL DRAMATIC.

The Wine Episode and How it Came About.

New York, Oct. 3.—The arrival of Grover Cleveland from Buzzard's Bay was made as dramatic as possible. He was met at the gang plank of the Fall River steamboat by "Jimmie" Oliver, sergeant-at-arms of the national committee. Mr. Oliver did not bear a matutinal cocktail in his hand, for the simple reason that it has been given out that Mr. Cleveland is not drinking "until after" the campaign is over.

A widely advertised incident of his journey to New York was his refusal to drink a glass of champagne sent him in the dining room of the steamboat, with the compliments of a Kentucky lady and her four daughters. The doughty knight of a tariff for revenue only and of wildcat currency was carefully reported as bowing gracefully to the ladies of the bluegrass region and as announcing that he would not take a drink until the night of November 8.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LORD TENNYSON MUCH WORSE.

Gravest Fears as to His Condition Entertained.

London, Oct. 4.—A bulletin issued early this morning by physicians to Lord Tennyson says that he passed a quiet night. There was some amelioration of the graver symptoms, and his weakness was less extreme.

Later.—Another bulletin issued by Lord Tennyson's physicians at noon says that his condition has become worse since early morning. His debility is increasing.

RENOWNED FRENCHMAN DEAD.

Death at Paris of M. Renan, the Philologist.

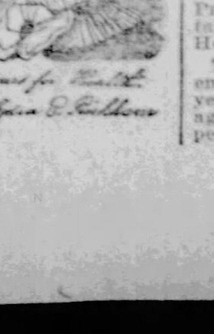
Paris, Oct. 4.—Joseph Ernest Renan, the distinguished philologist, whose serious illness was announced, died at an early hour Sunday, after enduring intense suffering, at Paris.

Mrs. Parnell is Ill.

London, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Parnell, widow of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, is reported to be seriously ill at Worthing.

"I am not Well Enough to Work."

This is a daily event in mills, shops, factories, etc. It is the point where nature can endure no more. Then the poor sufferer, worn with toil and broken in health, stands aside to make room for another. "*Quick Consumption*" they call it. To this class of women and girls we proffer both sympathy and aid. When those distressing weaknesses and derangements assail you, remember that *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* will relieve them. We have on record thousands of such cases that have been restored to vigorous health.



All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c. Correspondence freely answered. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

TO EVERY MAN---CURE YOURSELF!

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors," wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when for a 2-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the Prompt Lasting Cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, and to enlarge, strengthen and develope weak, stunted organs, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants; lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can put it up for you, as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me, as it cured me after all else had failed. Correspondence strictly confidential, and all letters sent in plain sealed envelope. Address J. D. HOUSE, Box 500, ALBION, MICH.

BERMUDA WANTS RECIPROCITY.

Nearly All Her Imports Are From the United States.

New York, Oct. 3.—Capt. Nathaniel Vesey, a prominent member of the Bermuda parliament, arrived in this city yesterday on the Orinoco. Capt. Vesey said the house of assembly of Bermuda had forwarded a memorial to the British government, asking permission to send delegates to Washington to endeavor to make a treaty of reciprocity between the United States and Bermuda.

The plea of the people of Bermuda was that they only levied a tax for revenue purposes of five per cent ad valorem on imports from the United States as against a prohibitory tax levied by the United States against what the latter government imported from Bermuda. Four-fifths of the imports of Bermuda were from the United States, and the fresh vegetables were exported at a time when such articles were not grown by the American farmers.

WERE SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Five Hundred Gilbert Islanders Taken to Mexico.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 3.—Private advices received here from San Benito, Mex., tell of the arrival there of the "Blackbird" steamer from Montserrat, with 500 Gilbert Islanders, sold into almost absolute slavery. The Montserrat left 'Frisco nearly five months ago, having been chartered by the same people that sailed the ill-starred steam brig Tahiti.

It was stated then that its cruise to British Columbia was merely a ruse, and that it was really a slaver working under the nefarious contract system. The Montserrat had accommodations for 1,000 natives, but had difficulty in getting half that number, as the islanders had heard of the disaster to the Tahiti. All the natives were at once distributed among the coffee plantation planters near San Benito.

THE EVICTED IRISH TENANTS.

Government Commission Will Examine Into the Cases.

Dublin, Sept. 28.—Mr. Morley, chief secretary of Ireland, has sent a letter to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in which he says concerning the evicted tenants in Ireland: "The government decided to appoint a small commission to examine the question promptly and impartially. They intend that the inquiry shall cover estates within the scope of section 13 of the land act, where disputes still exist, but all cases where evicted tenants have quitted the country shall be excluded.

"The commission will report on the number, circumstances, costs and results of evictions, and all matters bearing on the question in any way, including any offers made for settlement. We institute the inquiry in good faith, in the hope that both landlords and tenants will assist, and in the belief that it is an indispensable preliminary to effectual measures for healing very deep social mischief."

STANHOPE IS NOW AT BERLIN.

Attributes His Escape From Cholera to the Haffkine Cure.

Berlin, Oct. 1.—Dr. A. Stanhope, who was inoculated with cholera virus in Paris, and who subsequently served as nurse in one of the Hamburg cholera hospitals, arrived here last night. He is well and hearty, and attributes his escape from cholera entirely to the inoculation he underwent against it.

He was refused admission at several of the hotels, as the proprietors were afraid there was danger from infection. Luckily Stanhope had some American friends in the city, and when they learned of his annoying experience at the hotels they hastened to offer him the use of their private apartments.

THEY COULD NOT LAND HERE.

Smuggled Opium and Chinese Landed at Honolulu.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29.—H. C. Adams, of Honolulu, who arrived here a few days ago, says the smuggler Halcyon landed her cargo of opium at Diamond Head, Honolulu. The Halcyon sailed from Victoria about a month ago with a cargo of opium and a number of Chinese.

She attempted to land the Chinese near Monterey, Cal., but they were captured by customs officers. The Halcyon could not land her opium in the United States owing to the vigilance of the officials and so took it to Honolulu.

IT MAY PRECIPITATE A WAR.

British Man-of-War on the Way to Siberia.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 28.—Notwithstanding the denial from London, England, that a British man-of-war had been sent to Siberia, to secure the release of Canadian sealers now supposed to be held prisoners there by the Russians, Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian minister of marine, says the man-of-war is now on the way there.

THE NEW MEXICAN TARIFF.

It Will Abolish all Inter-State Taxes.

City of Mexico, Sept. 28.—The work of preparing the new customs tariff is to be pushed and it is expected that the measure will be published in a fortnight. It is understood that it will embody the reduction of duties on crude materials; increase of duties on machinery, and the entire abolition of inter-state taxes.

Labrador Railroad Scheme.

Quebec, Sept. 30.—E. P. Bender has arrived from London, Eng. He says he managed to form a new company to take up his Labrador railway scheme. He is now confident that the road will be begun at an early date. Mr. Bender leaves shortly for the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in the interest of the road.

The Rev. James Spurgeon is critically ill. Prayers were offered in the Metropolitan tabernacle at London for his recovery. He is suffering from quinsy.

The ordinary revenue of the Russian empire for the first six months of this year amounted to 397,000,000 roubles, against 404,000,000 roubles for the same period in 1891.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

ONE YEAR AND

Neely's Great Historical Chart

FOR ONLY $1.75, or to our subscribers we will send a copy of the Chart alone, charges prepaid for Only One Dollar. It is both a

POLITICAL and UNITED STATES MAP.

A Double Wall Map, 5 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 10 inches, mounted on rollers top and bottom, ready to hang.

Better than an Encyclopedia. A Panorama of American History printed in 11 beautiful colors.

Worth $10 Given Free.

A Complete History of our Government by Administrations, Political Parties and Congress from Washington to Harrison.

On one side the Largest and Latest U. S. Map, showing all States, Counties, Railroads and Towns, (Price alone $5). And on the Other Side, a Diagram, showing all the Political Parties, 11x66. A Diagram Showing all Presidents and Cabinets, 5x66. A Diagram showing Political Complexion of each Congress. A Diagram Showing Creeds of the World, 13x10. A Diagram Showing Standing Armies of each nation, 13x10. A Diagram showing Naval Tonnage of each Nation, 13x10. A Complete Map of the World, 13x20. A Map of Central America, 10x13. A Map of Alaska, 10x13. A Map of South Africa, 10x13. A Map of Upper Nubia and Habesh or Abyssinia, 10x13. A Map of Persia, Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, 10x13. A Complete Map of Solar System, best ever made, 10x13. The names of all Cabinet Officers, with length of term. Pictures of all the Presidents from Washington to Harrison.

INDORSEMENTS.

BENSON J. LOSSING, L.L.D., Historian: "Like a Concave Mirror it reflects to a single focus an epitome of the essential elements of our national history, showing clearly at a glance the progress of the nation from its infancy to its present period of maturity."

A. R. SPOFFORD, Librarian of Congress: "The work may fairly be termed a breviary of American Politics."

AGENTS' REPORTS.

"Received sample; sold 8 maps first hour."

"Magnificent map; my boy sold 12 the first day."

"I sell 9 each day."

"I sold 6 maps in one hour."

"I have canvassed one half day; took 18 orders."

The Latest U. S. Map, printed in colors, covers the entire back and is the best published. It alone sells for $5.00. The complete Reversible Map (printed on both sides) is 5 feet 10 inches by 3 feet 6 inches, mounted on rollers top and bottom, with tape on sides. These two maps sell separately for $10.00.

This GREAT DOUBLE MAP is sent by express, prepaid, and safe delivery guaranteed, to any address in the U. S. It can be mailed, but is much safer by express. Name your nearest express office.

The money will be refunded to any one not perfectly satisfied after receiving the map. Understand fully, that no matter which offer you accept all charges are prepaid by express or mail and safe delivery and perfect satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

AMERICAN CORN FOR FOOD.

Opening of New Mills in Germany Reported.

London, Oct. 1.—Col. Charles J. Murphy, special representative in Europe of the United States Agricultural department, has written a letter from Berlin to Mr. J. C. New, the American consul here, stating that Charles Schelvin will open his new Indian corn mill this month. He will grind only American corn. He has the latest improved American machinery. This will make two corn mills in Hamburg for the exclusive grinding of the American grain. The first mill erected had to work night and day, and then could not fill its orders.

Col. Murphy adds that he expects to place the corn in every part of the country. He will commence by giving gratis large quantities of the flour as samples. A large bakery is soon to be opened in Berlin where nothing will be produced but what is made of corn. He further says the the report of the government commission to examine into the merits of corn will soon be issued, and that he has been assured that it will be highly favorable to corn as human food.

Veteran of Waterloo.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Gen. Carl Muller, the last surviving German officer who took part in the battle of Waterloo, died to-day in Hanover. He was 90 years old.

With the Nina and Pinta.

Barcelona, Oct. 3.—The United States cruiser Bennington has sailed from Huelva with the American war ships Nina and Pinta in tow.

GLIMPSES OF THE OLD WORLD.

The Uruguayan senate has declared against silver coinage. The political situation is tranquil.

The pope has ordered the propaganda to carry out the necessary formalities for the erection of the diocese of Dallas, Texas, into an arch-bishopric.

Padre Martino has been elected Jesuit general. He is a native of Bourgos, is of humble parentage, and is 44 years of age. He is a distinguished theologian and scientist.

In honor of the birth of his daughter, Emperor William will pardon all female prisoners serving terms for first offenses, committed while in distress or in fits of anger.

Turkey is negotiating with an English, German and Dutch syndicate for a loan of £4,000,000, of which sum £2,000,000 will be spent in reconstructing the fortifications along the Bosphorus.

Want of corn has caused riots among the people of Morelia, a town in the state of Michoacan. The disorders were only checked by the governor personally promising to supply the needed grain.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DRINK HABIT DISCUSSED.

The Presbyterian Council on Whisky and Opium.

Toronto, Sept. 30.—A paper by Dr. Hill, of Montreal, on "The Drink Question," caused an interesting discussion in the Presbyterian council, the principal feature of which was the vigorous contention of Rev. D. J. McDonnell, of Toronto, for a distinction between drunkenness and drinking. He said he was as anxious as any one to suppress drunkenness, but could not agree with the views of some of the speakers that a man could not use liquor at all and remain a Christian. He entirely opposed any such doctrine as that. Dr. McDonnell, in his paper on "The Opium Traffic," had remarked that people who in any way condoned or did not absolutely condemn the drink habit could not consistently condemn the opium traffic. Later in the day one or two speakers referred to the remarks, and suggested that Dr. McDonnell was really apologizing for the conduct of the British government in carrying on the opium traffic. Dr. McDonnell admitted the evil of the traffic, but pointed out that the evil was, as a matter of fact, mitigated by the traffic being in the hands of the government. The people of India, unfortunately, were bound to have opium, and if not by way of the government a vast illicit trade would grow up with infinitely more evils than at present.

THE NEW YORK CELEBRATION.

New Feature of the Night Pageant Announced.

New York, Sept. 30.—A new feature of the night pageant of the Columbian celebration is announced. The Italian societies of New York propose to have a wonderful float to represent them. The design is of a globe 12 feet in diameter, which will stand upon its axis on the plane of the track. A figure of Columbus is to stand against a background of clouds, at a little distance from the sphere, pointing toward the globe, around whose circumference three ships will travel mechanically from east to west.

Sixteen men in the dress of Italian peasants will carry electric torches on each side of the float. Upon the edge of the truck six young girls will be placed, three on each side. They will be dressed in accurate costumes, and will represent six principal cities of Italy. An escort of 30 men, also dressed as Italian peasants, will follow the float. The float will probably be drawn by six horses, but it is not yet built, and some details of its construction have not yet been settled. The place of this float in the procession is not determined, but it will probably be placed just preceding the car of Electra, which holds the post of honor.

SKILLED WORKERS IN TIN

Can be Produced in This Country in Two Years.

New York, Sept. 28.—A morning paper prints the following under a Washington date: Emigrant Commissioner Judson N. Cross spent considerable time in the tin districts of Wales. He is of the opinion that skilled workers in tin can be produced in the United States in two years; that there are not so many secret processes in tin plate making as the Welshmen say; that every obstacle will be put in the way of emigration of tin workers, and that American employers should be shy of men who come from Wales, keeping in mind the "wooden horses" of Troy.

But if the present demoralization in the Wales tin industry continues, Mr. Cross believes thousands of tin makers will come to the United States seeking employment.

OPPOSING THE SUGAR TRUST.

The New Company Organized in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Sept. 28.—The gentlemen interested in the erection of a sugar refinery in this city in opposition to the Sugar Trust held a meeting yesterday and effected an organization. The new company is to be known as the McCahan Sugar Refining company, and the capital is to be $2,000,000. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. J. McCahan; treasurer, Richard S. Pomeroy; secretary, W. J. McCahe jr. The following were elected directors: W. J. McCahan, James M. McCahan, R. S. Pomeroy, Thomas C. Porter, Henry C. Butcher, John Boyd and William Harrot.

The capacity of the refinery is to be regulated by the demand.

A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.

Comet of Great Brilliancy Falls Into the Moon.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 28.—A wonderful phenomenon was observed in the heavens last night about 6:50 o'clock. Those who saw it declare that a bright body, resembling in size and brilliancy a good-sized star, was seen moving with astonishing rapidity toward the moon, which it struck with tremendous force, and seemed to burst like a bomb, darkening its light for an instant.

The scientifically inclined explain it by saying a large meteor or comet came within the power of the moon's attraction and fell into it.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE MEET.

Reports Read at the New York Meeting.

New York, Sept. 28.—The 48th annual session of the national division, Sons of Temperance, was begun here to-day. Reports from committees were read. There are 1,401 subordinate divisions, a decrease of 143 during the year. The number of members on March 31, 1891, was 72,684. The present membership is given as 67,603.

The treasurer reports receipts for propogation fund amounting to $2,934.96; for general fund, $3,713.63; total receipts, $6,648.59; total disbursements, $5,298.95; total balance on hand, $1,349.64.

CHIEF SWEENEY WAS DEFEATED.

Close of the Switchmen's Meeting at Dallas.

Dallas, Texas, Sept. 29.—Frank Sweeney, grand chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid association, was defeated by the convention for re-election. John G. Wilson, of LaCrosse, Wis., who served on the executive board the past year, was elected in his stead, after an exciting contest. The knock-out of Sweeney, who conducted the Buffalo strike, was in the nature of a surprise to that gentleman and his friends.

Evansville, Ind., was selected as the place for the next annual meeting.

PINCH OF DUST AT LEAST.

Fragment of Columbus Will be at the Fair at Chicago.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 30.—Mr. Fred A. Ober, exposition commissioner of the United States to the West Indies in the interest of the World's Fair, has received a letter from a New York man, asking his aid in disposing of a pinch of the dust of the remains of Christopher Columbus from Santa Domingo. He vouches for its genuineness. According to this, Mr. Ober thinks there must be two sets of remains of Columbus.

LUCKY GROVE CITY MAN

Falls Heir to Two Million Dollars in England.

Columbus, O., Sept. 30.—(Special.)—Attorney James Miles has received official notification from the clerk of the Supreme court of Chancery, London, that Anton Pilger, of Grove City, is sole heir to the estate of Wm. Miller, valued at $2,000,000. Pilger is aged 84 years, and was a nephew to Miller, who was a British army officer in the years 1805 to 1815.

New Comet Re-Observed.

Geneva, N. Y., Sept. 28.—Professor Brooks, director of the Smith Observatory, has re-observed his new comet after an interval of cloudy weather. He finds it three times brighter than it appeared at first. It is now in the constellation Gemini; right ascension 7 hours, 16 minutes; declination north 27 degrees, 31 minutes. The comet is moving eastward, approaching both the earth and the sun, and will increase in brightness for several months.

WARRANTS OUT

Against the Advisory Board—Great Excitement—The First Case of the Kind Ever Brought in Any State.

Pittsburg, Oct. 1.—Nothing done since the first trouble at Homestead, except possibly the attempt on the life of H. C. Frick, has caused more talk than the act of Chief Justice Paxson in issuing warrants for the arrest of 33 Homestead men charged with treason. This is the first time that a charge of treason has been brought in any state for acts arising from a strike or labor trouble, and it is the talk among the attorneys that it certainly is proper that the great industrial state of Pennsylvania should be the first to settle this question as to whether armed resistance to the law is treason.

All the judges of the Supreme court now present in the city consulted over the cases yesterday in their chambers in the court-house. District Attorney Burleigh and P. C. Knox, esq., were sent for, and held a long consultation with the chief justice, after which the justices again consulted and then District Attorney Burleigh and Mr. Knox were instructed by the chief justice to prepare the informations, and County Detective Belbehover ordered by the chief justice to make the information, and the chief justice signed the warrants for the arrest of the accused.

It is not likely any application for release on bail will be made to-day, but the applications will be heard Monday. The most novel part of the cases will be their subsequent disposition. The chief justice will hear the applications for bail and before the cases go to the grand jury he will call that body before him and deliver it a special charge on the treason, fully defining the crime and commenting on the cases. Should true bills be found a proceeding never seen before will occur. Chief Justice Paxson is an ex-officio judge of the court of Oyer and Terminer will sit in that court for Allegheny county and try the cases. This will indeed be a novel and heretofore unknown thing and will attract the attention of the world and make the cases by reason of their peculiar circumstances of world-wide notoriety.

A Regular Bombshell.

The borough is yet quivering from the shock of the bombshell. Business is practically suspended, and anxious groups stand at every corner discussing this latest coup. "What does it mean?" That is the query on every tongue. The thought of the state of Pennsylvania interfering in the struggle is frightening to the sturdy workers. They would accept with derision, murder, riot or conspiracy suits brought by the Carnegie company, but to be arrested by the state, and on a charge of treason—that is different; it is an unknown danger, and, therefore ominous. What the result will be no one here attempts to predict, but what the effect is is visible on every face—desperation.

A DESPERATE DEATH STRUGGLE.

Above the Roaring Current of Niagara.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Two painters, engaged in repairing the cables and guy ropes of the cantilever bridge across Niagara river, Saturday, had swung a slender scaffold 200 feet above the stream on which to do their work. They were both Canadians, one from Montreal, named Joseph Greaves, and the other named William Gamet. At dusk they engaged in a terrific hand to hand struggle, in which Greaves nearly lost his life. Who started the quarrel no one knows, but Gamet lost his temper, grasped a hatchet and threatened to brain his companion.

Greaves grasped his wrist, but Gamet was the stronger, and pressed him to the edge of the scaffold, threatening to hurl him into the river. To save himself from falling Greaves loosened his hold on Gamet's wrist and grasped at a rope. Three quick, sharp blows were rained upon him by the enraged assailant. Two fell on his back, and one split open his scalp back of the left ear.

He staggered, lost his hold, and fell, but was caught between two guy ropes, where he lay out of the reach of the other. With the blood streaming from his cuts, Greaves followed, hatchet in hand. Here other workmen interfered. The wounded man was borne to the Canadian shore, where surgeons were summoned and dressed his wounds. It is doubtful whether he can survive. Gamet escaped while Greaves was being attended to. Canadian officers think that he has fled to Buffalo. He was seen last boarding a Michigan Central freight train.

AFTER THE AUSTRALIAN LAW.

It May be Nullified by the Indiana Courts.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 1.—Excitement has been created in local political circles by the development of a plan to nullify the Australian ballot law, although the expected decision of the supreme court declaring the legislative apportionment of 1885 unconstitutional has not yet been made. It is said that as soon as the court decided the apportionment act void a suit will be filed to set aside the Australian ballot law, on the ground that the legislature of 1889, by which the law was enacted, was an illegal body, under the court's decision.

If the apportionment suit now pending related only to the act of 1891, no such question could be raised, for no legislature has been elected undr its provisions; but three sessions of the legislature were held under the act of 1885, and if these were unconstitutional bodies every act which they passed can be nullified.

A SHREWD PLAN FAILED.

Iowa Farmers Enjoined from the Missouri River Scheme.

Omaha, Neb., Oct. 3.—The bold scheme of several Iowa farmers to change the course of the Missouri river by ditching across the narrow isthmus, near Bellevue, Neb., where the river describes four-fifths of a circle, and thereby enrich themselves by the law of accession because of the land that would change to the Iowa side when the river changed its channel, has failed.

C. P. Benjamin, of this city, got an inkling of the work, and investigated. The result was an injunction and a sudden stopping of the work. Had the ditch been completed, 30,000 acres of land would have changed owners, and scores of families on the line would undoubtedly have perished when the river rushed through.

FIRST BLOOD FOR MR. PECK.

He Explodes a Bombshell in the Camp of His Enemies.

Albany, Sept. 28.—Labor Commissioner Peck has first blood. When his case was called in court yesterday, his attorney read an affidavit from him, which showed that all the information and the figures in his recent report were secured in a legitimate manner; that his correspondence with manufacturers was of a private nature, and that pledges were given that no names should be made public. The affidavit was a very clear and concise affair.

The case was set for further hearing one week from Saturday.

FARIBAULT PLAN FIZZLES OUT

The Old Board Voted Out at Faribault, Minn.

Northfield, Minn., Oct. 3.—What is known as the Faribault plan in school matters has fizzled out and in all probability will be a thing of the past in so far as the present scheme of the public schools system and the parochial schools being made into one.

A monster meeting was held at Faribault, at which 1,000 men and women voted the old board out, favoring the scheme and electing John Koester, John Hutchinson and Samuel Brandbaldt, opposing the scheme. Father Coney, a priest of Faribault, was defeated as a member of the board.

The Cruiser Cincinnati.

New York, Oct. 4.—The new cruiser Cincinnati, which was to have been launched this month at the Brooklyn navy yard, will not go off the stocks until December. Three new cylinders will be made to take the place of the cylinders that were damaged by the recent fire.

Want It Open Sunday.

St. Paul, Sept. 28.—The Minnesota World's Fair auxiliary voted yesterday in favor of keeping the World's Fair open on Sunday.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE

Will be Held at Brussels, Nov. 22—Eighteen Powers to Participate.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The International monetary conference will be held at Brussels, November 23, next, with seventeen powers represented besides the United States.

LIST OF THE PARTICIPANTS

In the International Monetary Conference at Brussels.

Washington, Oct. 4.—(Special.)—The governments which have accepted the invitations of the United States to send delegates to the International Monetary conference are as follows: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

The delegates from the United States already designated by the President are as follows: Senators Allison and Jones, Congressman McCreary, of Kentucky; Henry W. Cannon, of New York; F. A. Walker, of Massachusetts. In addition to these, it is expected that Mr. Terrell, minister at Brussels, will be made a delegate.

BRIGGS FAVORS OPEN DOORS.

Trial for Heresy Will Begin November 9th.

New York, Oct. 4.—At the session of the Presbytery yesterday the judgment of the general assembly in the appeal of the Briggs case was read and Dr. Birch for the committee on prosecution announcing that they were ready to go ahead with the trial. Dr. Thompson said that he was not in favor of delay in the matter, but a number of the members of the Presbytery were absent.

He moved that the Presbytery take up the case in the audience room of the Scotch Presbyterian church November 9, and continue each afternoon excepting Saturday and Sunday until completed. Dr. Hall raised the question as to whether the hearing should be public. He favored closed doors and wanted all reports given to the press formulated in the session and sent out. Dr. Briggs replied that he favored open doors. It was decided that the public should be admitted, but that if they made demonstrations like they had previously done the gallery would be cleared.

THE OPPOSITION OF MARS

It Will be Much Plainer to Astronomers in '94.

Washington, Oct. 1.—During the recent opposition of the planet Mars, Prof. Asa P. F. Hall, the astronomer, conducted a series of observations at the naval observatory of this city. The professor hoped that he would be able to have ready for publication early in October the results of these observations, but owing to sickness in his family he will be unable to do so.

He expects to have the reductions of the observations completed during the next month or six weeks. The situation of Mars in the last opposition was unfavorable to astronomers north of the equator, but much better opportunities will be had at the next opposition which occurs in 1894.

NO ALARMING SYMPTOMS.

Mrs. Harrison as She Has Been for Three Weeks.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Mrs. Harrison's extreme nervousness has disturbed her rest during the past three nights, and, as a natural consequence, she is not feeling so well this morning as she did last week.

It is stated at the White House that no alarming symptoms have developed in her case, and that Mrs. Harrison's condition is just about the same as it has been for weeks past.

Increase in New Cases.

Hamburg, Oct. 4.—Forty new cases of cholera and nine deaths were officially reported here yesterday. Compared with Sunday's official figures yesterdays returns show an increase of seventeen cases and a decrease of three deaths.

At Altona yesterday three new cases and five deaths occurred.

Bulletins Discontinued.

New York, Oct. 1.—The health department issued the following bulletin at 10 o'clock this morning: "On account of the entire absence of cholera from this city since September 19, no more bulletins will be issued."

MAY TRY HER FOR MURDER.

Alice Mitchell Said to be Recovering Her Reason.

Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 1.—There is a chance that Alice Mitchell will yet be tried for the murder of Freda Ward. Judge Dubois, of the criminal court, intimated as much yesterday, when an application was made by the counsel for Lillie Johnson, Alice Mitchell's co-defendant, for the beginning of her trial next Monday.

The judge declined to grant the application, and ordered Lillie Johnson's case retired, saying that he might any day be notified by the authorities at the Bolivar insane asylum that Alice Mitchell had recovered her reason. In such event, she and Lillie Johnson would be tried together. It has been reported for a week past that Alice's mental condition was greatly improved since she was put in the asylum a month ago, and the asylum physician has hope of her complete recovery.

THE ALASKAN EXHIBIT ARRIVES.

Muir Glacier Examined for Scientific Purposes.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived here from Sitka on the steamer Mexico was Prof. Reid, of Cleveland university, who spent the summer in the examination of the Muir glacier for scientific purposes. He carefully observed the changes of the past ten years and took many photographs and copious notes.

Lieut. G. T. Edmons, U. S. A., also arrived on the Mexico, and brought with him Alaska's exhibit for the World's Fair. The Indian collection, and also the mineral exhibit, are very complete.

A NEW EXPRESS COMPANY.

Will be a Rival of Wells Fargo & Co. in the West.

Denver, Col., Sept. 29.—The Globe Express company has been established, and will, about the beginning of next week be prepared for business. The company has not been incorporated, but will be in due time.

The purpose of the new company, it is claimed on good authority, is to be the absorption of the Denver & Rio Grande Express company, and it will also attempt to secure the contract now in force between Wells, Fargo & Co. and the Santa Fe road, which will expire February 2, 1893. The Globe will have good financial backing.

Special Session.

Providence, R. I., Oct. 4.—In accordance with the call issued by Gov. Brown, the General Assembly will go into special session at the State House here to-day. The object of the session is to authorize the city of Newport to hold a municipal election, none having been held on the date fixed by previous enactment.

Veterans Stranded.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Some of the veterans who came to Washington at the time of the Grand Army encampment, are stranded here. They had round trip tickets, but either lost or sold them. A writer to the Star, who says there are about 100 men still in the city, asks that they be assisted to their homes.

But One Outstanding.

Washington, Oct. 4.—Assistant Secretary Nettleton says that out of an issue of 4,000 $10,000 legal tender notes, there is but one note now outstanding, and that there are but three $5,000 notes outstanding out of a total issue of $20,000,000.

Reid's Niece Married.

New York, Sept. 28.—Miss Ella Spencer Reid and Judge Ralph Chandler Harrison were married yesterday at the country seat of the bride's uncle, Whitelaw Reid, "Ophir Farm," in Rye.

NEW YORK'S CELEBRATION.

How Next Week will be Observed in Gotham.

New York, Oct. 4.—The assignments for the many features of the Columbian celebration, which is to extend over almost a whole week, are nearly completed. The committees have sent in their reports to headquarters, and the official programme is already in the hands of the printers. A number of minor details, of course, have not yet been arranged, and it is as yet impossible to give an accurate list of all the civic and military organizations which will take part in the two great parades of Monday and Wednesday, but the following programme of events themselves, their order and time at which they are to occur, is as nearly correct as it can be made at this early date:

Saturday, Oct. 8.—Religious services in the synagogues.

Sunday, Oct. 9.—Religious services in cathedrals and churches of all denominations.

Monday, Oct. 10, 10 a. m.—School and college parade. Formation at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, down Fifth avenue to Seventeenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Washington square, to Waverly place, to University place, to Fourth street, where the parade will be disbanded.

8 p. m.—At Carnegie Music hall, S. G. Pratt's cantata, "The Triumph of Columbus." At the National Academy of Design, formal opening of the loan art exhibition.

At Flieg's new Washington hall, Amsterdam avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh streets, concert and reception given by Washington Heights Progressive association.

9 p. m.—Illumination of the Brooklyn bridge.

Tuesday, October 11, 12:30 p. m.—Naval parade. Formation in Gravesend bay, thence up the harbor to a point in North river opposite Gen. Grant's tomb, and return.

7 p. m.—Parade of the Roman Catholic societies. Formation at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue; march down Fifth avenue to Washington square; reviewed by Archbishop Corrigan at the cathedral.

2 p. m.—Manhattan Athletic club games at Manhattan field. One Hundred Fifty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

8 p. m.—Concert of the German singing societies at the Seventh regiment armory and Roman Catholic memorial celebration at Carnegie music hall.

8 p. m.—Partial illumination of the city parks.

Wednesday, October 12, 10 a. m.—Military parade. Formation at the Battery, thence up Broadway to Fourth street, to Washington square, to Fifth avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Seventeenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Fifty-ninth street.

4 p. m.—Dedication of the Columbus monument at Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

7 p. m.—Grand night pageant; time of march same as that of military parade; fireworks in the parks and illumination of the city streets.

Thursday, October 13.—Banquet at the Lenox Lyceum.

The religious services in the churches and synagogues will form the actual opening of the Columbian celebration. Not one house of worship in all the city will fail to recognize the day as one of thanksgiving and praise. The school and college parade of Monday promises to be a most picturesque and interesting affair. It is said that there will be 20,000 children in line. The boys are to carry flags and the girls will hold bouquets.

THE INVITATION IS ACCEPTED.

Great Naval Powers Will be at New York.

Washington, Sept. 30.—All of the great naval powers and many of the smaller ones to whom invitations were sent by the State department to participate in the naval display in New York next April have accepted the invitation, and have signified their intention to send some of their latest constructed vessels to take part in the exercises.

The details of the display will soon be begun by the Navy department. According to naval etiquette the world over the vessels of the different squadrons will be given positions according to the rank of the officers commanding, and as there will, of course, be many officers of corresponding rank, precedence will be given according to the date of the commission.

CHILEAN INDEMNITY ARRIVES.

It is in the Hands of Minister Egan.

New York, Oct. 4.—Minister Patrick Egan, of Chile, is expected in the city to-day with $75,000 of the Chilean money. He expects to distribute it among the relatives of the crew of the Baltimore, who were killed and injured just after the close of the Balmacedist revolution.

Families of Turnbull and Riggin, who were the only members of the crew killed, will have the largest share of the indemnity. The rest will be distributed among the eighteen men who were disabled by wounds and the 36 men who were imprisoned. The latter will get but a small portion.

FIRST COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.

Recommendations from Last Year Renewed.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 4.—The annual report of the first comptroller of the Treasury shows that during the last fiscal year there were examined 58,846 warrants, for sums aggregating $2,187,835,975 and 28,798 accounts, involving $5,691,887,593.

Comptroller Matthews renews his recommendations of last year relative to suits against the government, saying that accounts should be presented to the Treasury accounting officers before suit is brought in the court of claims; that a limitation should be placed on time allowed for the presentation of claims; that the allowance of double compensation should be limited to $5,000 in the case of United States commissioners, and that the auditor and register of the Treasury should be required to make a yearly statement of balance to and from the United States.

OPPOSED TO THE DREIBUND.

The Young Czech Party Will Fight It.

Pesth, Oct. 4.—In committee in the delegations to-day, Herr Eym, a member of the young Czech party, declared that his party entertained no animosity toward Germany or Italy individually, but that the party was entirely opposed to the dreibund. He said he regarded the policy of Austria against Russia with the greatest apprehension.

He asked whether the published version of the treaty with Germany contained every point of the agreement; whether there were secret clauses which gave Austria protection and support beyond the confines of the empire in the event of being compelled to undertake offensive operations in defense of supposed interests of the Balkans, and whether the treaty with Italy was identical with the treaty of Austria.

NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Mayor Noonan, of St. Louis, is to be impeached for drunkenness.

Secretary Noble has approved the allotments of lands to the Seneca and the Eastern Shawnee Indians in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory.

The report of the commission appointed to secure a modification of the agreement heretofore concluded with the Crow Indians, in Montana, has been received by Secretary Noble.

The President has granted a pardon, to take effect December 24 next, in the case of Harry H. Flann, convicted in Pennsylvania of embezzlement, and sentenced September 28, 1889, to five years' imprisonment.

President Harrison appointed Prof. Thos. C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey, as the United States commissioner of the International commission, which is to settle the points of difference between Great Britain and the United States in the matter of boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Democratic Deviltry Upset.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 1.—The supreme court to-day finally passed upon the recent apportionment act, and declared it unconstitutional. An extra session of the legislature will be called.

ENGLAND, GERMANY AND ITALY

Conspiring to Overthrow Our Treaty With San Domingo.

New York, Oct. 3.—A curious story about the United States and reciprocity was put in circulation in this city yesterday. The governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy, so the story ran, had observed with burning jealousy the great advantages which the Americans were reaping from the reciprocity treaty with San Domingo, and had entered into a common conspiracy to destroy that treaty. Just what part Great Britain and Italy had taken or were to take in these maneuvers, was not quite plain in the story as it was given out yesterday, but the deeds of Germany were indisputably set forth. Germany, it appeared, had offered to Ulysses Heureaux, president of San Domingo, an annual bribe of $50,000 for life, if he would declare the reciprocity treaty with the United States abrogated.

"Were you instructed to say to Secretary Foster that President Heureaux would see that the treaty was maintained, if he was promised an annuity of $75,000 a year?"

"No, I was not," said the consul smiling, "and as far as I know no suggestion was ever made. I do know that the American minister to Hayti, Mr. Durham, and the German minister to the same country have both left Port au Prince, and are in conference with the president of San Domingo at the capital. Each is in communication with his own government and I have no doubt that a satisfactory way out of the present difficulty will be decided upon."

INDIANS BECOMING SHREWD.

Demand Spot-Cash for Their Reservations.

Spokane Falls, Wash., Oct. 4.—About one hundred Spokane Indians held a conference on the banks of the river in the outskirts of the city with Special Agent Hardeman, who is employed by the government to remove them to the Coeur D'Alene reservation. At present they are vagabonds, homeless and landless, and it was thought they would be eager to accept the government's offer.

At a pow-wow held Saturday, however, Chief Loui urged his people to demand spot cash instead of houses, mills and schools, and at the conference with Agent Hardeman a very unreasonable spirit was developed. The Indians said they would go on the land, but must have money to spend themselves. Their heads have been turned by the display made recently by the old-time neighbors, the Coeur D'Alenes. Special Agent Hardeman told them they had better reconsider their action, and ask for another conference.

SMUGGLING IS PROFITABLE.

The Schooner Halcyon Returns to Victoria.

Port Townsend, Wash., Oct. 1.—The smuggling schooner Halcyon has returned to Victoria, B. C., harbor as secretly and as mysteriously as when she sailed from that place six weeks ago, heavily laden with opium and Chinese. Her officers and crew will volunteer no information regarding the cruise, but the United States secret service detectives who are in Victoria watching her movements learned through one of the seamen, who was under the influence of liquor that the vessel touched on the California coast and at the Hawaiian islands since leaving Victoria.

The government officials have learned also that the Halcyon has agents actively engaged in collecting another band of Chinese preparatory to another smuggling expedition. She is under the surveillance of the United States officers and strong efforts will be made to capture her if she attempts another expedition. The profits of the last voyage are estimated at $25,000.

A SYNDICATE HAS EXISTED.

Sam Moy Was Making Catspaws of Officials.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Treasury agents here are not alone of the opinion that a syndicate has existed here for the purpose of of smuggling Chinamen into the states, but that opium smuggling has been an important branch of the work. Up to within a few months ago, Sam Moy, now under arrest at Detroit, and his friends professed the greatest friendship for the government agents, and furnished information that led to the capture of the opium smugglers.

Since then, it is said, the celestials have been playing a double role. Several suspicious acts on the part of Sam Moy and his friends have excited the ire of the treasury agents, and confidence is no longer reposed in them. As to who the leaders of the syndicate are can only be conjectured, but that it is a powerful one, embracing many of the Chinese merchants of this city, the government officers have no doubt.

WHALING STEAMER RETURNS,

Gone Two Years She Brings Back a Fortune in Oil.

San Francisco, Oct. 1.—The whaling steamer Mary G. Hume, Capt. Tilton, some details of whose remarkable voyage in the Arctic have already been telegraphed, arrived in port yesterday, fourteen days from Unalaska. The steamer has been gone over two years and a half, and for two winters was housed in the ice.

She came back with only six men forward. Two of her crew were drowned at Unalaska, one died in the far north, and a number died before the Arctic ocean was reached. Her catch for the cruise has been thirty-eight whales, whose bone and oil represent a value of $400,000.

Gov. Buchanan Maltreated.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 4.—A disgraceful occurrence took place at Blountville, yesterday, where Gov. Buchanan was speaking in behalf of the People's party. Several roughs were among his hearers, and, not liking what he said, they suddenly threw a lot of rotten eggs, tomatoes, etc., at the governor. The meeting broke up in disorder. The toughs would have assaulted the chief executive had it not been for the interference of the police.

Pearl Button Factory.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 3.—Rome R. Richmond, of Decatur, has established a small pearl button factory in this city, and with machinery operated by an electric motor, he has already made several gross of buttons and put them on cards for the trade. He uses imported shells principally, but is doing something with shells picked up along the Sangamon river.

Ingalls Tenders His Services.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 4.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has offered his services to the Republican state central committee. He has decided to spend his entire time until election day in the state, and has written to the Republican committees in New York and Nebraska declining to speak in those states.

Millionaire Under Arrest.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Millionaire John Cudahy, and his associate Austin W. Wright, appeared in court this morning, to answer to the charge of conspiracy in cornering the short rib market. The complainant was not in court, and the case went over to Saturday. The defendants signed bail bonds in $1,000.

Finance and Trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

There was during last week a decidedly firmer condition of call loans, showing that the floating supply of funds is curtailed, in consequence of the reduction of the deposits of country banks with those of the metropolis, and the movement of currency to the West to carry the crops. The rates for call loans on Saturday were 4@5 per cent, closing at 4. The supply of money for time loans was good, with 4@4 1-2 per cent the ruling rates for 30 to 90 days, and 4 1-2 @5 per cent for 4 to 6 months. The exchange market remained steady during the week, with but very little variation in rates. There is no resumption of gold shipments expected under the conditions now existing.

The transactions on the stock market last week were narrow in volume, with a general, though small, tendency to higher prices. There is but little interest in American securities on foreign exchanges. The firmness of the money market tends to restrict speculative activity in stocks, and the time for the long-expected advance movement does not seem any nearer than it did a month ago. Henry Clews, in his circular of Saturday, says:

The outflow of gold to Europe has been checked by a natural process. The rise in the local rate of interest has made New York the best market for the employment of the large unprofitable idle balances of Europe, and the result has been free lending by the correspondents of foreign bankers, which has checked the rising tendency of rates among our banks. How far this drift may yet run remains to be seen. The excessive ease of money at London and Paris still continues; and, with a difference of 3 per cent between those cities and New York, and the usual large fall remittances to be made hither on account of cotton, it seems probable that the European markets will keep money comparatively easy at New York for some time to come. This tendency must be regarded as accounting for the marked change towards lower rates in the foreign exchange market.

The market for silver bullion exhibited great steadiness last week. There was a light, but steady demand for shipment to Indiana, and this held the market at a fractional advance until the last half of the week, when the government's monthly quota having been completed, the price declined a shade. The closing quotation Saturday was 83 1-4 cents per ounce, at which rate the amount of silver in the standard dollar is worth but 64.4 cents.

KING'S CROP REPORT.

What the Outlook is for Receipts and Prices.

C. A. King & Co. to-day send out the following report as to the wheat market:

Winter wheat receipts thus far this season have been phenomenally large.

September receipts at St. Louis and here have been much larger than was expected and more than ever before, but two millions less at each place than during August. The July receipts were a trifle less than a year ago.

Toledo leads all primary winter wheat markets. During August and September this year, the receipts here were 13,000,000 bushels. St. Louis was a good second, owing mostly to the enormous crop in Kansas. Baltimore takes third place, while Detroit was distanced and Philadelphia was almost out of sight.

October receipts will be much lighter here. There has been a delay on some roads entering here, but the delayed grain is all in now. Fresh shipments are much smaller.

The receipts thus far compare with recent years as follows:

TOLEDO.

	July	Aug.	Sept.
1892	2,400,000	7,500,000	5,500,000
1891	4,000,000	7,000,000	3,000,000
1890	1,200,000	1,800,000	450,000
1889	500,000	2,500,000	1,200,000
1888	500,000	3,000,000	1,600,000
1887	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,300,000
1886	3,000,000	4,000,000	2,300,000
1885	400,000	1,700,000	1,200,000
1884	1,000,000	1,200,000	3,500,000
1883	500,000	4,000,000	3,200,000
1882	1,800,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

October corn reports of some of the state bureaus are about due. They will probably have nothing fresh or stimulating. The department of agriculture report for October gives the final report of the condition of corn, which was 79.5 in September, and has improved since, owing to the exceptionably favorable weather. It will also give the yield per acre of wheat. The yield last year was 15 bushels per acre, the largest ever known. It will be smaller this year, but the acreage is about the same as last year.

WITHOUT IT IS PROTECTED

Wheat Growing in England Will Not Pay.

London, Oct. 1.—The Times has opened its columns to letter controversy on the depression in the wheat market.

M. J. Sutton, a noted agriculturist, furnishes a letter in which he claims that if England makes a step toward fair trade, agriculture, as the largest English industry, ought to be the first to be protected. Mr. Sutton contends that wheat growing in England would not pay the farmer without protection. Other writers declare that high rents are the chief cause of farmers' troubles. The landlords, they say, are making insufficient reductions. Land continues to bear an artificial value, and farmers are unable to produce wheat at a profit.

A well known Radical politician, Mr. Walter Wren, contends that England is now unsuitable to growing wheat and potatoes, compared with more favored countries. Mr. Wren concludes his letter by saying that farmers should have recourse to dairy produce and fruit and vegetable produce, and drop their absurd rivalry in wheat growing in which England's petty area of 2,250,000 acres is unable to hold a place. Mr. Wren quotes from the Times statement that American wheat is of better quality and brings better prices than English wheat.

COMMERCIAL SKY CLOUDLESS.

So Say R. G. Dun & Co. in Their Weekly Report.

New York, Oct. 1.—R. G. Dun & Co. say in their weekly review of trade: Business continues larger than ever at this time of the year, and the commercial sky is without a cloud. Money is everywhere in ample supply, and collections have very rarely been more generally satisfactory. The outgo of money from Western centers for purchases in the country is larger than usual, and yet there is no embarrassment. Crop reports are uniformly favorable, and the promise is distinctly better than it was a few weeks ago. In general, business is not only large and remarkably healthy, but the outlook for coming months is everywhere regarded with the utmost confidence.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 208, as compared with totals of 211 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 230.

THE IOWA CROP BULLETIN,

All Crops Matured by the Phenomenally Hot Weather.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 4.—The Iowa weather crop bulletin issued to-day says: Phenomenally hot, dry weather during the past week has matured all crops. Early planted corn, on well drained fields, is nearly dry enough to crib, and the quality is fully up to the average. The total yield will fall below the average by the reduced acreage and the unfavorable conditions attending planting and cultivation in fields subjected to an excess of moisture.

The prevalent drouth has seriously cut short pasturage, which will necessitate early feeding of stock. It is also injurious to winter wheat, of which a greatly increased acreage has been sown. Potatoes will be less than half a crop. All reports of threshing show light yield and weight of oats.

Drouth-Stricken Texas.

Hempstead, Tex., Sept. 30.—The entire section is drouth-stricken. At the Prairie View State normal all the cisterns but one are dry, and unless rain falls soon all the schools will have to be dismissed. The Central railroad has had to put on a water train between this place and Austin. Many gins are stopped for want of water.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, O., Oct. 4, 1892.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week.

	Oct. 4.	Sept. 27.
U. S. 4's coupons	114¼	114½
U. S. 4's registered	114¼	113½
U. S. 2's registered	100½ bid	100 bid
Pacific 6's '95	107 bid	107 bid

AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

Close at Toledo.

This afternoon wheat was dull, but prices were firm. Corn sold light. Clover seed active, steady.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 74c, 3-8c above preceding day; No. 3 soft red wheat, 67 3-4c, 1-4c better; No. 4 soft red, 60 1-2c.

October wheat 74c, then 74 1-4c 1-2c improved; November, 75 1-2c, no change; December, 77@77 3-8c, outside last paid, 5-8c up; May, 82 1-4@82 1-2c, 3-8c better.

Prices of October and December wheat, to-day:

Oct.	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Toledo	74	74¼	74	74¼
Chicago	73	73⅛	73	73½
St. Louis	69¼	69½	69¼	69½
December—				
Toledo	77	77⅛	77	77⅛
Chicago	76	76¼	76	76⅛
St. Louis	72⅛	72⅞	72⅛	72⅞

Corn—No. 2, 44 1-2c, 1-2c off; No. 3, 44c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Oats—No. 2, 32 1-2c.

Rye—No. 2, 56c.

Clover seed—Prime cash and October, $6.30; December, $6.35; January, $6.42 1-2; March, $6.55.

C. A. King & Co. report street prices: No. 2 soft red wheat, 72c; white wheat, 68c; corn, 46c; oats, 33@35c; rye, 55c.

THE DAY ON WALL STREET.

Close of the Stock Market at New York This Afternoon.

New York, 3 p. m.—Money, 4½@5. Bar silver, 83¼. In the last half hour of business realizations were detected and the room operators took advantage of this to make a turn on the short side of the stock market. They succeeded in shaking out some weakly held stock and brought about a decline of ¼@2 per cent. At the close a steadier feeling prevailed.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close
A. C. O.	45	45⅞	45	45⅞
At	38⅞	39⅜	38¾	39¼
A. S. R.	110¾	111½	109⅞	110¼
C. S.	57	....	....	57¼
C. G. T.	83¼	84¼	83	83½
C. B. Q.	99¾	100	99¼	99½
C. C. C.	62⅞	63¼	62⅞	62⅞
*D. L. W.	153½	154	153½	153⅞
Erie	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞
H. V.	30¼	30½	30	30
J. C.	132	....	....	132
L. S.	131¼	133½	131¼	132¼
L. N.	67¾	68⅛	67⅝	67⅞
Lead	44¾	45¼	44⅝	45¼
Lead pfd.	94¾	....	....	94¾
M. P.	62½	62⅝	61¾	62
N. A.	12¾	....	....	12¾
N. E.	44½	46¾	44¼	45¾
N. Y. C.	109	....	....	109¼
N. P.	19	....	....	19¼
N. P. pfd.	51	52⅛	50⅞	51⅜
N. W.	114½	115¼	114½	114⅞
N. C. Co.	134¼	134¾	134⅛	134⅛
O. M.	53¼	53⅞	52¾	53⅛
P. M.	30¾	31	30½	30¾
R. T.	9¾	10	9¾	9⅞
R. G.	58⅝	59⅞	58¼	59
R. I.	80½	81¾	80½	81⅝
Silver	83¾	....	....	84
St. P.	78¼	78⅞	78	78¼
T. C. I.	38¼	38½	37	37¼
Tex. P.	12¼	12½	12¾	12⅞
U. P.	39⅞	89½	39¼	39¼
W. P.	24¾	24⅞	24½	24¾
W. U.	96¼	97	96½	96⅝

*Ex-Div., D. L. W., 1¾ per cent.

Trade.

The general business of the country during the past week has been satisfactory. The movement of goods of various kinds has been of good proportions.

Condition of the Grain Market Up to the Close This Afternoon.

The markets for wheat were firm, but dull to-day, on better cables and receipts under estimates. Corn was firm. The receipts were less than anticipated.

At Chicago October wheat opened at 73c, rose to 73 1-2c, and then noted 73 3-8c, 1-2c up; at Toledo it sold for 74c, 1-4c advance, and at St. Louis it brought 69 1-2c, 1-2c better.

October corn opened at Chicago at 44c, rose to 44 1-4c, then marked 44 1-8c, 1-2c advance.

Close To-day.

The markets for wheat this afternoon were dull, but showed strength in the latter part of the session. Corn dull, steady.

At Chicago October wheat closed at the highest point, 73 1-2c; at Toledo it closed at best price, at 74 1-4c, and at St. Louis it closed at the highest price of the day, at 69 1-2c.

Decrease of wheat on passage, 568,000 bushels.

Corn for October delivery closed at Chicago at best price, at 44 1-4c.

Receipts at Chicago to-day: Wheat, cars, 603; grade, 59; corn, 731; grade, 515; oats, 433; grade, 98. Estimates for to-morrow: Wheat, cars, 510; corn, 625; oats, 360.

The exports of wheat from India during the past week were 120,000 bushels, of which 120,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and none to the Continent. The shipments for the corresponding week in 1891 were 1,420,000 bushels. The total shipments since April 1 were 23,340,000 bushels, of which 14,260,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 9,080,000 bushels to the Continent. The total shipments for the corresponding time last year were 33,000,000 bushels, of which 13,900,000 bushels were to the United Kingdom and 19,100,000 bushels to the Continent.

Chicago Tips.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—(Special from Wright & Haughey.)—The surprise of a few foreign buying orders on the market this morning, gave a decidedly different tone to the wheat market, and when later some cash wheat was worked here for export three cents higher than previous bids, there was more confidence in the bull camp. Receipts in the Northwest were fair, and also fair here. There is just a little talk about continued dry weather in winter wheat sections, and there is some wonder what the government will show on the 10th inst. These are sufficient to keep an excessively short interest on the anxious seat, and produce a very nervous action. The close was about the highest point, and as foreign markets showed some improvement this morning, they may come out strong to-morrow and give us a still stronger market. Clearances of wheat and flour from Atlantic ports were fair.

Corn was lighter in receipts than expected, and the market was strong from the opening. Estimates for to-morrow are fair—625 cars—but shipping trade is only moderate. We believe the strength must first be shown here to bring good orders for shipment, and a little more speculative activity will start it. There is a large short interest out at present.

Provisions seem to be working into a strong position, and the best buyers to-day were packers. Offerings for future months are below probable cost, and the feeling is gaining ground that January product is a good purchase. There was good buying of November lard, and we expect to see orders increase for January pork. With the present October ribs deal settled, we would no doubt have better market all around. Estimated, 26,000 hogs for to-morrow.

Toledo Produce Market.

The market showed fair activity this morning. In butter the supply was fully up to the demand, at steady prices. Eggs sell at previous prices; supply equal to demand. Poultry in fair stock; hold well in price. Vegetables in full supply, with no alteration in prices. Fruits firm and wanted. Grapes are the only fruit that is in good supply. Fresh meats plentiful and without alteration.

Butter—Creamery, 25@27c; dairy, 20@21c; fair quality, 16@18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 18@19c.

Cheese—Full skim, 4½c; part skim, 8½c.

Poultry—Turkeys, dressed, per lb, 13@14c; chickens, live, lb, 8@9c for young fowls, and 7@8c for old; ducks, dressed, 12c; pheasants, each, 25c; woodcock, each, 25c; rail, doz, 80c.

Vegetables—Onions, bu, 90c@$1; beans, wax, bu, 65@75c; potatoes, bu, 75@80c; peppers, bu, 50c; cucumbers, doz, 6@8c; cucumbers per 100, for pickling, 30c; spinach, bu, 50c; celery, bunch, 25@30c; cayenne peppers, string, 10c; parsnips, bu, 60c; carrots, bu, 40c; pieplant, doz, 15c; beets, bu, 40c; tomatoes, ripe, bu, 50c; green, 40c; squashes, doz, 50c@$1.50; vegetable oysters, doz, 40c; radishes, doz, 15c.

Fruits—Cranberries, bu, $2.50; peaches, bu, $2.50@3.50; pears, bu, $1.50@1.75; apples, bu, 75c; grapes, lb, 3c.

Fresh meats—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs, $6.25@6.50; beef, lb, 3½@5½c; mutton, lb, 7c; lambs, lb, 8c; calves, lb, 6½@7c.

Salt meats—Heavy mess pork, per bbl, $13; short mess, $14; clear mess, $14.50; short clear, $15. Hams—Sugar cured, 18 lbs and over, 13½c; 15 lbs average, 14c; 12 lbs and under, 14½c; shoulders, lb, 10c; breakfast bacon, rib, 11c; breakfast bacon, clear, per lb, 12c.

Lard—Tierces and bbls, per lb, 9c; half bbls, 9¼c; 50-lb tins, 9½c.

Hides—Green, heavy steers, per lb, 5½c; light hides, steers and cows, per lb, 3½c; cured hides, heavy steers, per lb, 6½c; light hides, 4¼@4½c.

Wool—Washed, per lb, 25@28c; unwashed, 16@18c.

Hay—Best timothy, per ton, $10@12; mixed hay, $7@9.

Grain and Produce.

Buffalo, Oct. 4.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 80½@84½c; No. 1 Northern, 78¾@83¼c; No. 2 red, 79c. No. 2 corn, 49c.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 white, 74½c; No. 2 red, 74½c; Dec., 77½c; May, 81c; No. 3 red, 68c. Corn—No. 2, 45½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 34½c; No. 2, 34c. No. 2 rye, 59c. Clover seed, $6.25.

Cincinnati, Oct. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet, firm at 73c. Corn easier at 46c. Oats steady at 33½c. Rye nominal. Provisions firm. Whisky steady; sales, 528 barrels at $1 15.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Wheat opened ⅛@¼c higher at 76⅛@76¼c, for December, and advanced to 76½c. Corn opened ⅛c higher at 47¾c, for May, and went to 45c. Pork opened 7½c higher at $10.95, for October, and ascended to $11.05. Lard opened 20c higher at $8.40, for October.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—11:22 a. m.—Wheat—Dec., 76¼@76⅜c; May, 81¼c. Corn, Dec., 45c; May, 47½c. Oats, Dec., 33¼c; May, 36¼c. Pork, Oct., $11.02..; Jan., $12.10. Lard, Oct., $8.40; Jan., $7.02½. Ribs, Oct., $10.15; Jan., $6.32½.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—Close—Wheat steady; cash, 72¾@72⅞c; October, 72¾@72⅞c; December, 76¼@76⅜c; May, 81⅝@82c. Corn higher; cash, 44¼c; October, 44⅛c; December, 45¼c; May, 48½c. Oats steady; cash and October, 31½c; November, 32⅜c; May, 36¼c. Pork steady; cash and October, $11; November, $10 92½; January, $12 10. Lard steady; cash and October, $8 32½; November, 7 50; January, $7 00. Short ribs steady; cash and October, $10 15; November, $6 90; January, $6 30@6 32½. Rye, 55½c. Barley, 62@63c. Flax seed, $1 07@1 08. Prime timothy seed, $1 57. Butter easier. Eggs steady. Whisky, $1 15.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Wheat higher; cash, 69½c; October, 69⅜@69¾c; December, 72⅞c; May, 79⅝c. Corn higher, cash and October, 42c; December, 43⅛@43¼c; year, 40⅝c; May, 43⅞c. Oats higher; cash, 30c; October, 30¼c; May, 35½c. Pork firmer at $11 62½@11 75. Lard, new family, higher at $7 85@8 00, according to grade. Whisky steady at $1 10.

New York, Oct. 4—Wheat—Receipts, 311,400 bu; sales, 480,000 bu; market fairly active; December, 81 7-16c; May, 87⅛c. Rye quiet and steady; Western, 64@66c. Barley quiet; Western, 62@75c. Corn—Receipts, 125,000 bu; sales, 170,000 bu; market quiet and firmer; November, 52 1-16c; December, 53¼c; No. 2, 51⅛@52½c. Oats—Receipts, 206,830 bu; sales, 40,000 bu; the market was firmer but dull; December, 38⅝c; Western, 34½@46c. Beef dull and steady; extra mess, $6.25@6.75. Pork was quiet and firm; new mess, $12.25@12.50; old mess, $11.50@11.75. Lard nominal. Butter—Western dairy, 15@19c; Western creamery, 18@27c. Cheese dull at 7¾c. Eggs quiet and weak; Western, 21½@21¾c. Sugar easy and quiet; crushed, 5 5-16c; granulated, 4 3-16c. Petroleum dull and steady; refined, $6.05@6.10. Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 28½@29c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans, 25@35c. Freights quiet and steady. Resin was dull and steady at $1.20@1.27½. Tallow dull and steady. Hops quiet and firm; Pacific coast, 17@22c. Coffee—Rio quiet, nominal; No. 7 on spot, 15½c.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—Hogs strong at $5.10@5.80. Cattle lower at $1.50@4.60. Sheep steady at $3@5.25. Lambs steady at $4@5.50.

St. Louis, Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; market steady to strong. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market 5c higher; heavy, $5.25@5.60; mixed, $5.10@5.50; Yorkers, $5.35@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; market strong and higher.

Chicago, Oct. 4.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head, of which 4,000 are Texans and 3,500 Westerns; market slow and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; best firm; others weak; rough and common, $4.80@5.10; packing and mixed, $5.15@5.35; prime heavy and butchers, $5.45@5.70; light, $5.15@5.60.

Buffalo, Oct. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 25 loads through and 4 on sale; market slow but steady. Hogs—Receipts, 18 loads through and 4 on sale; market active and higher for all grades; heavy corn-fed, $5.90@6. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, none through and 15 loads on sale, including 12 of Canada lambs. Market slow and weaker; choice wethers, $4.75; lambs, native, choice to fancy, $5.40@5.65.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 3.—Cattle—The market for good cattle was generally 10c higher; others more active; dressed beef and shipping steers, $3.75@4.15; cows, $1.15@2.15; Texas and Indian steers, $1.25@2.90; stockers and feeders, $1.75@2.55. Hogs—Market opened 10@15c higher and lost 5c of the gain; all grades, $5.02½@5.35; bulk, $5.20@5.30. Sheep—The market was active and 10@20c higher; the supply was too small for the demand; muttons, $3@4.35; lambs, $5.25@5.30.

Cleveland, Oct. 4.—(Erick Bros'. report—Exclusive to the Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady on good butchers' steers, but slow on cows and heifers; butchers' bulls steady. Hogs—Receipts, 12 cars; market opening 5c higher and closing 10c higher; no prime heavies here; medium weights, $5.65@5.75; York weights, $5.65@5.70; corn-fed pigs, $5.40@5.50; market closing firm; all sold. Sheep and lambs—Market strong on good butchers' sheep and lambs; culls and common steady.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Louisville, Oct. 4.—Receipts were light during the week. It is evident that most of the crop has been harvested. The present stock is the lowest for the season of the year since 1885, which would indicate a better tone to the market. Market has been strong and prices higher. Low grades of red and dark tobacco are marked up, the advance amounting in some instances to ¼@½c.

British Grain Trade.

(Grain in Great Britain is sold by the "quarter of 480 lbs., or 8 American bushels. The quotations below are per quarter. A shilling is about 25 cents; a penny, 2 cents.)

London, Oct. 3.—The Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade, says: The price of English wheat averages wonderfully low. The deliveries at the west country markets are selling at from 24s to 27s per quarter, the lowest average recorded. The threshings of new wheat are disappointing the mean quality being at least 1s 6d below that of 1891. Since the harvest the English wheat sales amount to about 360,000 quarters, against 414,000 quarters at the corresponding time last year, and 781,000 quarters at the corresponding period in 1890. An unusually large proportion of that cut in August last remained unstacked until the middle of September, owing to the rain. Foreign wheats are steady. Millers require good dry foreign to mix with the damp new English. Oats are 3d higher. Barleys are in more active demand. Grinding barley is up 6d. Good American corn is selling at 23s 3d. The prices of flour were maintained. Barley and oats were 6d dearer. Corn was rather easier. Linseed was 6d higher. Beans and peas were firm.

Wool Markets.

Boston, Oct. 3.—The demand for wool has been steady and the sales for the week amount to 3,000,000 lbs. Sales of Ohio X have been made at 26@27c; of XX and XX and above at 28@29c; and of No. 1 at 32@33c. Michigan X has been quiet at 25c, and No. 1 at 30@32c. No. 1 combing wool has been steady at 35@36c for Ohio, and 34@35c for Michigan. Fine delaines, selections, have been quiet at 32c for Ohio and at 28@29c for Michigan. In unwashed combing wool sales have been made to a moderate extent at 24@25c. Territory wool sells fairly at 55@58c for clean fine, at 53@55c for fine medium and 50@52c for medium. Texas, California and Oregon wools are dull. In pulled wools there have been steady sales at 33@44c for super, and 22@28c for extra. Australian wool has been firm. Carpet wool has been in steady demand.

Philadelphia, Oct. 3.—Improved demand and market steady. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, XX and above, 28@29c; X, 26@28c; medium, 33@34c; coarse, 32@33c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western, fine or X and XX, 24½@25c; medium, 32@33c; coarse, 32@33c; fine wash delaine, X and XX, 28@33c; medium washed combing and delaine, 34@36c; coarse do, 33 34c; Canada washed combing, 31@33c; tub-washed, choice, 39@38c; fair, 35@36c; coarse, 33@34c; medium unwashed combing and delaine, 25@27c; coarse, 24½@25c; bright and unwashed clothing, fine or X and XX, 19@21c; medium, 25@27c; coarse, 24½@25c; dark unwashed clothing, fine, 15@17c; medium, 18@21c; coarse, 18@21c; Montana fine, 16@19c; medium, 18@22c; coarse, 19@22c; Territorial, fine, 13@17c; medium, 15@21c; coarse, 18@21c.

Bradstreet's reviews the wool market as follows: Manufacturers show a greater inclination to take wool. The market has weakened on several grades, and there is good reason to believe that it will go lower before advancing. Present conditions are difficult to explain on the basis of supplies. Since the new clip came forward the sales have been fully 25 per cent larger than those for the same time last year. Although the production of goods has greatly increased, stocks now in the hands of jobbers and manufacturers are small, showing that consumption has been greater than last year. The demand for fleeces is still quite strong, and prices are steady. Sales of No. 1 clothing and combing wools are said to have been large. Delaine wools, which have not been selling well, were lowered in order to induce buying. Quarter and three-eighths blood wools are quiet. Territories are not selling as well as last week. There is a strong pressure to sell, and buyers are holding off for lower prices. Texas wools are in fair demand, but stocks are light, so that business in them is necessarily limited. California and Oregon wools are in demand at quotations. Pulled wools are quiet. There is less doing in Australian wool, owing to the prices at which they are held. At the London sales only 2,000 bales have so far been taken for this country. Prices hold fairly steady. For the low grades prices have declined from those made at the previous sales, but fine Sydney and Queensland wools are higher. The Melbourne sales will open October 12, and the sales at Sydney October 17. The demand for carpet wools is still strong, but owing to the light supply buying is limited. Prices are very firm.

Cotton Market.

Memphis, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c.

New Orleans, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 9-16c.

St. Louis, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅛c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 3.—Cotton firm; middling, 7⅜c.

New York, Oct. 4.—Cotton futures firm; Oct., 7.71; Nov., 7.81; Dec., 7.69; Jan., 8.08; Feb., 8.20; March, 8.31; April, 8.40; May, 8.51; June, 8.58.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Nov.	7.84	7.92	7.81	7.92
Dec.	7.96	8.05	7.95	8.05
Jan.	8.09	8.17	8.06	8.17